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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATION ON LAND OPPOSITE  
SCHOOL LANE,  
OLD LEAKE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(OLSL07)**

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Work Undertaken For  
**Broadgate Homes Limited**

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Report Compiled by  
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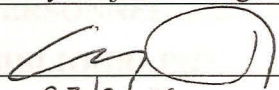
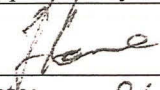
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## 1. SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was undertaken on land opposite School Lane, Old Leake, Lincolnshire. The excavation was undertaken in advance of residential development.

The site was located within the historic core of the village, northwest of the parish church of St Mary which dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century. An archaeological evaluation of the development site undertaken during 2003 and 2006 established the presence of Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman features including ditches, gullies and pits along with later medieval and post-medieval remains.

The excavation identified undated, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval remains. Some of the undated ditches share alignments with later features and are probably of Saxo-Norman or later date. Late Saxon pottery was the most common in the assemblage and indicates that occupation commenced at this time and was particularly intensive.

Deposits of Saxo-Norman date include several ditches and pits. One of the ditches appears to demarcate an enclosure which mostly lay north of the excavated areas. Medieval deposits were widely spread with no real focus of activity noted. This may suggest a shift in focus of the settlement, perhaps to nearer the church.

Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were retrieved. These add to previous discoveries from this site and the immediate vicinity to suggest that Roman remains are buried at depth in the area.

Other artefacts include brick/tile, fired clay, clay pipe, glass, stone objects and metalwork.

The recovered animal bone indicates that cattle, pig, sheep, chicken and fish were the main meat contributors with shellfish, mainly mussel, also identified. The

environmental samples showed that oat, barley and pulses were the main vegetal foodstuffs, though open grassland or meadow lay close to the site.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as 'A programme of controlled intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Two phases of archaeological evaluation undertaken in conjunction with an application for residential development (B/03/0578/OUTL), revealed the survival of remains of late Saxon to Post-Medieval date on the site (Taylor 2004; Bradley Lovekin 2006). Following advice from the Boston Planning Archaeologist the local planning authority, Boston Borough Council, required that archaeological remains within a rectangular area measuring 17.65 x 65m and located within the centre of the site be preserved either *in situ* or by record.

Although alterations to the development design to avoid disturbance to archaeological remains enabled preservation *in situ* across much of this area, archaeological excavation was necessary within two irregular areas, where houses were to be located (Fig. 3 Areas 1 and 2). Access routes were stripped under archaeological supervision.

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Broadgate Homes Ltd to

undertake the archaeological excavation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the Boston Planning Archaeologist. The work was undertaken between the 8<sup>th</sup> October 2007 and the 6<sup>th</sup> of May 2008 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Old Leake is situated 8km northeast of Boston and 17km southwest of Skegness in the administrative district of Boston Borough, Lincolnshire (Fig 1).

The site is c.200m northwest of the centre of the village as defined by the parish church of St. Mary at National Grid Reference TF 4057 5045 (Fig. 2). The site lies northwest of School Lane and west of Church Road on generally level ground at a height of c. 3m OD.

Local soils are pelo-alluvial gleys of the Wallasea/Wisbech Series developed on marine alluvium (Robson 1985). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clay (BGS 1995).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Old Leake lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. A spread of Romano-British pottery and briquetage has been identified c. 1km to the southeast (Lane 1993, Gazetteer). Additionally, isolated fragments of re-deposited Roman pottery have previously been found on the site and close by on the opposite side of the road (Palmer-Brown 1996b; Taylor 2004).

Leake is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. Referred to as *Leche*, the name is derived from the Old English *lece* meaning 'brook' and influenced or

replaced by the Old Norse *loekr* of similar meaning (Cameron 1998, 79). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Count Alan as sokeland of Drayton and contained 34 acres of meadow and 26 salt-pans (Foster and Longley 1976, 12/64).

Several salterns dating from the Late Saxon period to the 13<sup>th</sup> century have been identified in the area along a former creek that once marked the parish boundary between Old Leake and Wrangle (Lane 1993, 77).

The parish church of St. Mary contains Norman elements with 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century additions (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 593-4). The church was enclosed by a ditch, which has sometimes been referred to as a moat. It is generally unusual for a church to be moated. The church was appropriated to a college of priests at Lincoln Cathedral (White 1856, 325).

Two chantry houses are recorded in Leake during the medieval period. The first, known as the Multon or Great Chantry was founded in 1391, was moated around and contained a house and probably a chapel, for a font was found on the site (Thompson 1856, 584). The second was known as St. Lawrence's Chantry and was founded in 1362 and is now represented by Moat House (*ibid.* 585).

An area of dylings, medieval agricultural earthworks with drainage ditches, lies to the east and north of the proposed development site.

#### *Site specific interventions*

Evaluation in advance of the present development during 2003 and 2006 confirmed the presence of remains of late Saxon to post-medieval date on the site, whilst a single sherd of residual Romano-British pottery is suggestive of earlier activity within the vicinity (Taylor 2004 and Bradley Lovekin 2006). Largely confined to the eastern side of the site, evidence of Late Saxon activity consisted



of boundary ditches, ploughmarks, gullies and pits, settlement waste being recovered from the fills of some of the gullies (Taylor 2004, 11).

Occupation of the site continued into the medieval period, although activity was generally restricted to the northern part of the development area. Medieval features identified included isolated pits, two boundary or roadside ditches, gullies, other linears and ditches and an isolated post-hole (Taylor 2004, 11-12).

A series of large rectangular pits recorded in trial trenches excavated along the site's southwestern boundary are of post-medieval date. Although the function of these pits is unclear, misfired ceramic building material recovered from their fills suggests brick making within the area and it is possibly that the pits are quarries associated with this industry (Taylor 2004, 12).

Archaeological investigations undertaken 235m southeast of the present site, on the opposite side of Church Road during 1996 and 2005, revealed remains of late Saxon to post-medieval date although two isolated sherds of Roman pottery were also found (Bradley-Lovekin 2007; Palmer-Brown 1996a). Occupation commenced during the late 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century and a rectangular timber-beam structure of that date is of regional importance as it is one of only a small number of buildings of late Saxon date excavated in Lincolnshire. Field and enclosure systems, on a distinctive north-northeast to south-southwest alignment were established during this period, whilst a second phase of Saxo-Norman occupation (10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century) was also identified (Bradley-Lovekin 2007).

Distinctive sub-rectangular pits, first excavated during the Saxo-Norman period, continued to be dug into the post-medieval period and were most probably for extraction of clay, although the intended use of this material is unknown and may

have changed through time (Bradley-Lovekin 2007).

Medieval remains of 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date were more widespread than those of the earlier phases. A timber beam slot and post structure of 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date indicates the presence of at least one building on the site. However, the presence of alluvial silts indicates flood events which possibly continued into the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Limited post-medieval remains suggest that occupation had ceased by the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Bradley-Lovekin 2007).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the work, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to preserve by record the archaeology in the central part of the development.

The objectives of the work were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the defined investigation area of the site.
- Excavate archaeological features present within the defined investigation area of the site.
- Interpret archaeological features present within the defined investigation area of the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the defined investigation area of the site.
- Determine the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

#### 4. METHODS

The mitigation strategy, based upon preservation *in situ*, required the archaeological excavation of two irregularly shaped open areas (Areas 1 and 2) within the 17.5m x 65m area of archaeological significance (Fig. 2).

Removal of overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Where present, features were excavated by hand in order to retrieve dateable artefacts and other remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled throughout the investigation. Sections and plans were drawn at an appropriate scale. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete MAP II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. Artefacts recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

#### 5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis six phases were identified:

- Phase 1 Natural deposits
- Phase 2 Undated deposits
- Phase 3 Saxo-Norman deposits
- Phase 4 Medieval deposits
- Phase 5 Post-medieval deposits
- Phase 6 Modern deposits

Contexts are listed and described below. Numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field, unless they are preceded by the letter G which denotes a grouping of contexts.

##### Phase 1 Natural deposits

###### Area 1

A single deposit of yellowish brown silt (1002) was identified across the base of the excavated area.

###### Area 2

Natural was identified as yellowish brown silt (2015).

##### Phase 2 Undated deposits

###### Area 1 (Fig. 4)

A large sub-rectangular pit (G3004) was identified in the northern part of Area 1. This measured 1.8m long by 1.58m wide and up to 0.28m deep (Figure 5, Section 1). The pit contained three fills (1003, 1052 and 1053). Although a single flake of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from fill (1003), the silted nature of the fills, coupled with the pit's stratigraphic relationship with other features suggests that this material was intrusive.

Located on the east side of the trench was a length of ditch (1064) that was 0.95m long by 0.38m deep (Fig. 6, Section 13). Three fills were recorded, a lower of yellowish grey silt (1063) overlain by reddish yellow clayey silt (1062) and sealed by brownish grey clayey silt (1061).

This was cut on its northerly side by ditch (G3003) which curved to the northwest and also cut pit (G3004). This was between 0.48m and 1.5m wide (Fig. 5, Section 4; Fig. 6, Section 13) with fills of grey silty clay (1020, 1050 and 1051), yellowish grey silt (1021), reddish grey silt (1022) mixed greyish brown and yellowish brown silt (1057), brownish grey silt (1058), greyish yellow silt (1075) and grey clayey silt (1059).

Cutting ditch (G3003) was ditch (G3002) that was aligned northwest-southeast. This had a visible length of over 12m, was wider than 0.95m and up to 0.6m deep (Fig. 5, Section 4; Fig. 6, Section 14). The more southerly section produced two fills, a lower of greyish yellow silt (1074) overlain by grey silt (1073). The northerly section identified five fills, a lower of grey silt (1028) followed by greyish yellow silt (1027), then grey silt (1026), greyish yellow silt (1025) and sealed by grey silt (1024).

This had subsequently been re-cut, as represented by ditch (G3001) that was 1.3m wide and up to 0.61m deep (Fig. 6, Sections 12 and 14). Fills comprised grey silty clay (1048 and 1072) and grey silt (1049 and 1071). A further re-cutting of this ditch was indicated by (G3000). This measured 3.4m wide and 0.7m deep (Fig. 5, Section 2; Fig. 6, Sections 12 and 14). A number of fills were recorded, comprising grey silty clay (1012, 1014, 1015, 1046 and 1069) and grey silt (1013, 1034, 1035, 1045, 1047, 1068 and 1070).

Cutting ditch (G3000) was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (G3005) terminating within the excavated area. This was 0.82m wide and 0.28m deep (Fig. 5, Section 3) and contained fills of grey silt (1017 and 1032). This was in turn cut by a posthole (1031) that had a diameter of 0.31m and a depth of 0.21m.

Cutting both ditches (G3003) and (G3001) was an irregular feature (1044), possibly a pit. This was 0.7m wide by 0.24m deep

(Fig. 5, Section 4) and contained a single fill of greyish yellow silt (1019).

#### Area 2 (Fig. 7)

Located towards the centre of Area 2 was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (G3012). This was visible for a length of 4m and was 0.52m wide and 0.23m deep (Fig. 10, Section 24). Fills comprised greyish brown clayey silt (2012) and silt (2085).

Four metres to the north was the truncated ditch (2197). This was visible for a length of 1m and was 0.85m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 12, Section 44). A single fill of greyish brown silt (2196) was recorded.

Towards the north of the site was the truncated ditch (2231) that was aligned northeast-southwest. This was over 0.53m wide and 0.5m deep (Fig. 13, Section 49). Three fills were recorded, comprising an initial deposit of grey silty clay (2230) overlain by yellowish grey silt (2229) and greyish brown silt (2228). Parallel to this ditch some 2m to the northwest was ditch (G3006) with a length of 4m. This was up to 0.92m wide and 0.62m deep (Fig. 11, Section 36). Filling the ditch were deposits of grey silt (2067, 2068, 2069 and 2153).

An ephemeral feature (2161) located in the north of the area may have been a ditch. This was 40mm deep with a fill of reddish brown silt (2160).

Cutting ditch (G3012) was pit (2011) with a width of 2.26m and a depth of 0.49m (Fig. 9, Section 10). This contained a single fill comprising greyish brown silt (2010).

Just over 6m to the east was pit (2257), heavily truncated by later activity. Measuring 0.5m wide and 90mm deep, it contained a single fill of grey silty clay (2256).

A third pit (2114) was located 10m to the north measuring 0.7m wide and 0.41m deep (Fig. 10, Section 29). Three fills were recorded comprising greyish brown silt

(2111), black silt (2112) and greyish brown clayey silt (2113).

A further 10m northwest was pit (2084). This was irregular in plan and measured 0.5m wide by 60mm deep (Fig. 10, Section 23). A single fill of brownish grey silty clay (2083) containing fragments of fired clay was recorded.

Three isolated postholes were recorded in this area. The most northerly was (2165) that was 0.28m by 0.25m and 0.32m deep with a fill of grey silty clay (2164). Located 5.5m to the east was posthole (2178) that was 0.35m wide and 0.13m deep with a fill of reddish brown silt (2177). The third posthole (2151) was situated 29m southeast. This measured 0.55m long, 0.4m wide and 0.31m deep with a mixed clayey silt fill (2152).

### Phase 3 Saxo-Norman deposits

#### Area 1

The undated ditch (G3000) was cut by a small rectangular pit (1077) that was 0.68m wide and 0.32m deep (Fig. 6, Section 15). A single fill of brown silt (1076) was recorded from which a sherd of 10<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> century pot and cockle shell was retrieved.

Towards the northwest of the trench was pit (1011) that cut the undated ditch (G3000). This measured 0.83m wide and 0.44m deep (Fig. 5, Section 2). Two fills were recorded, both comprising grey clayey silt (1007 and 1008), the former containing a fragment of horse bone and 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Cut into this pit was pit (1009). Recorded in section only, this measured 1m wide and 0.36m deep (Fig. 5, Section 2). Three fills were identified and comprised an initial fill of grey clayey silt (1010), with upper fills of yellow silt (1006) and reddish grey clayey silt (1005).

#### Area 2

Cutting the undated ditch (2231) was the

northeast-southwest aligned ditch (G3008). This had a length of 5m, a width of 0.28m and a recorded depth of 0.39m (Fig. 9, Section 20). Recorded fills consisted of grey silt (2049 and 2052), grey clayey silt (2050 and 2225), grey silty clay (2051) and yellowish grey clayey silt (2224 and 2226). Pottery of 9<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from the ditch.

Adjacent to the south of the Late Saxon ditch (G3008) was east-west ditch (G3021), visible for a 7.2m length. This measured up to 1.3m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig. 9, Section 20; Figure 11, Section 33). Basal fills of grey silt (2044 and 2146) were recorded, with upper fills of greyish brown silty clay (2042), grey silt (2043 and 2144) and grey silty clay). Three sherds of 11<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from (2044), together with mussel shell.

This ditch had been re-cut (G3022), though not for its full length. A width of 1.17m was recorded as was a depth of 0.48m. Fills comprised grey silt (2046, 2218, 2219 and 2221), reddish brown silt (2031), grey silty clay (2047 and 2222), grey clayey silt (2048) and yellow silt (2220). Late 10<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery was collected from (2031) along with a very large quantity of mussel shell and a few cockles. A similar extensive amount of mussel shell was retrieved from (2221) and a moderate number from (2048).

Cut into the top of this ditch was pit (2001) that was 0.63m wide and 0.32m deep with a single fill of brown clayey silt (2000).

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At the northerly end of the site, cutting undated ditch (2231), was ditch (G3020), aligned northwest-southeast. This was over 8.5m long, wider than 0.5m and 0.41m deep. Primary fills consisted of grey silt (2029 and 2175) and silty clay (2232). Upper fills comprised grey silty clay (2028) and silt (2174). This ditch had subsequently been re-cut (G3019) to a depth of 0.45m containing fills of grey silt (2025, 2170, 2171 and 2172) and silty clay (2026). Pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> century date was

retrieved from its fills.

Cutting this was a curvilinear ditch (G3018) that curved east and terminated adjacent to the undated posthole (2178). This ditch had a length of approximately 15m and was up to 1.32m wide and 0.9m deep (Fig. 11, Section 33; Fig. 13, Section 47). Many fills were recorded, comprising silts, silty clays and clayey silts (2022-3, 2155-8, 2166-8 and 2179-80) from which 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery was collected.

A ditch (2217), located along the northwest edge terminated within the excavated area. This ditch was aligned northeast-southwest and was 1.7m long by 0.4m wide and 0.59m deep (Fig. 13, Section 48). A sequence of fills began with an initial deposit of brownish grey clayey silt (2216), followed by brown clayey silt (2215), then brownish grey silt (2214) and finally greyish brown silt (2213). Late 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery, an iron nail and burnt stone were retrieved from the uppermost fill and most of the fills yielded a few mussel shells.

Located at the southern end of the area was an east-west aligned ditch (G3014) which was 1.3m wide and 0.64m deep (Fig. 11, Section 31; Fig. 12, Section 45). A single fill of greyish brown silt (2081) was recorded at the western end, though a sequence comprising brownish grey clayey silt (2199), overlain by yellowish grey clayey silt (2204, 2205 and 2206) and brownish grey clayey silt (2200, 2201 and 2202) was recorded east of this. Pottery included 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century types. Oat and barley were identified in the samples and a few mussel shells were recovered.

The western end had been cut by a pit (2075) that was 2.25m wide and 0.85m deep. Brown sandy silt (2082) containing 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery was sealed by brownish yellow sand (2130) followed by brown sandy silt (2131 and 2132).

Located at the north end of the excavated area was a sub-rectangular pit (2017). This

measured 1.45m long, 0.93m wide and 0.1m deep and contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (2016). Stamford ware of 12<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from the fill, together with a few cockle shells.

Situated 5m to the southeast of this pit was pit (2021) that was 0.73m long by 0.53m wide and 80mm deep (Fig. 9, Section 17). This was filled by greyish brown silt (2020) from which late 10<sup>th</sup> to mid 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved.

Along the southwest boundary of the site was pit (2009) that measured 2.17m wide by 0.72m deep (Fig. 9, Section 9). A fill of greyish brown clayey silt (2008) contained late 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Towards the centre of the site was the circular pit (2239). This had a diameter of 0.63m and was 0.16m deep (Fig. 13, Section 51). A fill of greyish brown silt (2238) containing an imported Andenne (Belgium) ware sherd of 10<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century date was recorded.

At the southern end of the trench was oval pit (2209). This was 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep and the fill of yellowish brown clayey silt (2210) contained 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery with intrusive medieval brick/tile fragments.

Cutting the undated pit (2257) was pit (2258). This measured 1.23m long by 0.6m wide and was 0.52m deep (Fig. 14, Section 60). Two fills were recorded, a lower of grey/black silt (2246) and an upper of grey silty clay (2255). Pottery of 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from the fills, together with moderately abundant mussel shells.

This was in turn cut by pit (G3017) with a diameter of 1.5m and a depth of 0.54m (Fig. 14, Sections 55 and 59). Fills comprised greyish brown silty clay (2245 and 2266), yellowish grey silt (2251 and 2253), grey silty clay (2252), grey silt (2267 and 2268) and greyish yellow silt

(2269).

This pit was then cut by posthole (2250) that was 0.52m wide and 0.19m deep with a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (2249). *NO POT IN THIS FEATURE ∴ NO DATA?*

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Located immediately south of pit (2258) was pit (2260). This measured 2.7m by 1.1m and was 0.45m deep (Fig. 14, Section 55). Three fills were recorded, a basal fill of grey silty clay (2248), followed by yellow silt (2259) and finally sealed by grey silty clay (2247). Pottery of 10<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> century date and a moderate amount of mussel shell were recovered from the fills.

#### Phase 4 Medieval deposits

##### Area 1

No medieval deposits were encountered in this area.

##### Area 2

Cutting the Saxo-Norman pit (2021) was pit (2019). This measured 0.62m by 0.3m and was 0.15m deep. A fill of greyish brown silt (2018) was recorded that contained pottery of 14<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century date.

Located 5m to the southeast was a northeast-southwest aligned gully (2066). This had a visible length of 1.5m and was 0.18m wide and 80mm deep. A single fill of greyish brown silt (2065) was recorded from which a few mussel and cockle shells and a Grimston ware sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century date were retrieved.

This was cut by a north-south aligned ditch (G3007) that terminated within the excavated area. This had a length of 5.2m, a width of 0.85m and a depth of 0.55m. Numerous fills were recorded and comprised black silt (2033, 2056, 2057 and 2124), green silt (2035), greyish brown silt (2036), greyish brown clayey silt (2037 and 2162), yellowish brown clayey silt (2038, 2060 and 2127), brownish grey silt (2039, 2040, 2059 and

2126), reddish brown silt (2058 and 2125) and yellowish grey clay (2128). Pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved along with residual Late Saxon types. Significant quantities of cereals, suggesting waste from processing was identified from two fills. Additionally, mixed marine shells, including mussel, cockle, telling and oyster, were retrieved from many of these fills.

Ditch (G3007) was cut on its eastern side by pit (2055). This was 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep and contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (2054) that contained residual Saxo-Norman pottery, iron nails and cockle and mussel shells.

Situated 5m to the southeast was the circular pit (2235). This had a diameter of 0.7m and a depth of 0.35m with a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (2234). Late medieval pottery was recovered from the fill.

The terminus of a ditch (G3011) was recorded a further 5m southeast. A length of 1.7m was recorded as was a width of 1.48m and a depth of 0.48m (Fig. 10, Sections 29 and 30). Fills consisted of greyish brown clayey silt (2101, 2102, 2108, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121 and 2122), brown silt (2103), bluish grey silty clay (2104), brown silt (2105), yellowish brown clayey silt (2106), heated yellowish red clayey silt (2107 and 2117), greyish brown silt (2109), greyish brown sandy silt (2115) and brownish grey clayey silt (2116). Pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> century date was retrieved from (2101).

Cutting the Saxo-Norman pit (2209) was pit (G3016). This measured 2.8m long by 1.45m wide and 0.25m deep. Fills comprised mixed yellowish brown and grey sandy silt (2149) and yellowish brown clayey silt (2208), the latter containing pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century date.

At the southern end of the site, the Saxo-Norman pit (2075) was cut by pit (2073).

Measuring 1.05m wide and 0.49m deep, it contained fills of bluish grey silty clay (2080), brown sandy silt (2035), brown clayey silt (2136) and grey sandy clay (2137).

## Phase 5 Post-medieval deposits

### Area 1

No post-medieval deposits are recorded for this area.

### Area 2

Aligned north-south in the centre of Area 2 was ditch (G3013) measuring 10.4m long, 0.6m wide and 0.26m deep. Fills comprised brown silt (2087) and greyish brown clayey silt (2273) which contained 14<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a few mussel shells.

West of this was ditch (G3010) that measured 8.9m long, 2.67m wide and 0.86m deep (Fig. 9, Section 8; Fig. 14, section 57). Fills of this ditch comprised greyish brown sandy silt (2003), reddish brown sandy silt (2004), brown silt (2005) and greyish brown clayey silt (2006 and 2261). Clay pipes dated to 1600-1640 were retrieved from the fill, along with a window lead, iron nails, a buckle and copper pins.

Cutting both ditches (G3010) and (G3013) was pit (G3009). This measured 3.3m long, 2.7m wide and 0.86m deep (Fig. 10, Sections 27 and 28; Fig. 12, Sections 42 and 43). A sequence of fills comprising clayey silts, silt, sandy silt and silty clay (2089-97, 2100, 2182-94, 2211-12 and 2263-4) was recorded along with evidence of refuse disposal, namely ash and charcoal. Finds were largely residual.

East of this was the terminus of a ditch (2237) that was 1.5m wide by 0.52m deep. Four fills were recorded, the lower of grey silty clay (2244) which was overlain by grey silt (2243) followed by grey silty clay (2236) and then greyish brown silty clay (2242). Pottery of 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from fill (2236). Mussel

and cockle shells were also retrieved from (2236) and (2243).

A pig burial (2275) within a cut (2276) was recorded to the south of this ditch (Fig. 15). It had been backfilled with yellowish brown clayey silt (2277) that contained 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

## Phase 6 Modern deposits

### Area 1

An intermittent subsoil was recorded along the southwest edge of the area and comprised a 0.22m thick layer of reddish brown clayey silt (1039).

Cut into this was pit (1040), measuring 2.2m wide and 0.34m deep which was in turn cut by pit (1056), measuring 1.3m wide and 0.19m deep.

Subsoil of greyish brown silt (1001) was recorded across the area. This had subsequently been sealed by topsoil comprising brown clayey silt (1000).

### Area 2

Along the western boundary of the site was an irregular feature (2271) identified as a tree throw. This was filled with greyish brown silt (2272).

A possible pit was recorded to the northwest (2241) which contained a fill of brownish grey silt (2240).

Sealing all deposits in Area 2 was a topsoil of brown clayey silt (2002) that was 0.35m thick.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silt of the underlying marine alluvium. This younger marine alluvium is believed to be post-Roman in date. Augering during excavation adjacent to Church Lane identified a buried archaeological horizon below natural deposits that may be Romano-British in date (Bradley-Lovekin

2007, 15). Supporting this suggestion of a buried Roman land surface are two Romano-British sherds, recovered as redeposited artefacts. These add to previous discoveries of isolated Romano-British artefacts from the immediate area (Taylor 2004, 14; Bradley-Lovekin 2007, 23; Palmer-Brown 1996b). No features were identified that could be dated to this period suggesting that any occupation dating to this time occurred elsewhere in Old Leake. The nature of this settlement is unknown, but may relate to salt-making.

A number of features remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. These comprise six ditches and two pits in Area 1 and five ditches, four pits and three postholes in Area 2. The northwest-southeast aligned ditches in Area 1 are probably the continuation of ditches in Area 2 and can subsequently be dated to the Saxo-Norman phases. Likewise, other ditches share alignments common with Saxon and Medieval features and can conceivably be of the same periods. Pits and postholes are not so easily assigned a period. The pits are likely to have been used for refuse disposal, though possibly organic and since decayed, during the periods represented. The postholes are too isolated to suggest they formed part of buildings.

Although a single Early to Middle Saxon sherd was found during the 2006 evaluation (Boyle and Young 2007), no further activity of this date was found.

Deposits of Saxo-Norman date (Phase 3) comprise seven ditches with one re-cut, eleven pits and a posthole. Activity appears to commence in the Late Saxon period. The ditches recorded at the northern end of Area 2 are probable continuations of the undated ditches recorded in Area 1. The later of these sequences of ditches in this part of the site curves round to suggest an enclosure lay to the north of Areas 1 and 2, perhaps containing a structure. One ditch is a probable continuation of a ditch identified

during the evaluation (Trench 7 SLO03). This trench also produced occupation debris, suggesting habitation in the vicinity. Pits appear to be common during this period and may have originated as extraction pits for silt or clay.

The undated, and Saxo-Norman ditches suggest that the area was prone to high water levels and perhaps even flooding during this period. No blanket flood deposits were encountered unlike those recorded at Church Road. Here alluvial flood deposits were dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Bradley-Lovekin 2007, 18). However, the site at Church Road was slightly lower lying, thus more prone to flooding.

Medieval remains (Phase 4) were again only identified in Area 2. Two ditches, a gully and four pits were assigned to this phase. These features are generally widespread across the area which may indicate that activity for this period was less than that for the preceding phases. Three of the pits are small and may have primarily been used for refuse disposal, though waste was often encountered more in ditches. The remaining pit was possibly used for extraction purposes. Cereal processing waste was identified and may indicate that the site formed part of a farmyard.

Three ditches, a pit and a pig burial were dated to the post-medieval period (Phase 7). Again these were only identified in Area 2. The ditches represent minor land divisions. The pit is suggestive of quarry extraction and is similar to a series of pits recorded southwest of the area during the evaluation. These were interpreted as extraction pits, perhaps for silts and clays to make bricks.

Late Saxon and medieval pottery was the largest category of material found during the excavation. Around 54% of the pottery was of Late Saxon date, most produced in Lincoln with Torksey, Stamford and a probable more local source also identified.



Saxo-Norman pottery also contains examples from Stamford and regional imports from Thetford and St Neots. A single imported sherd from Belgium attests to some status in the vicinity, though not necessarily from this site. Few medieval sherds are apparent and most are Toynton types which were perhaps manufactured in Boston.

A fragment of fired clay with a fuel ash deposit adhering to it and a slag hearth bottom indicate metal working at the site, though the absence of slag suggests this was occurring elsewhere. Late Saxon crucible fragments were retrieved during excavations at Church Road also indicating metalworking in the village.

Other artefacts include ceramic building material, clay pipe, glass, stone objects and metalwork, mainly nails.

Animal bone was collected from the investigation. During the Late Saxon phase, cattle, pig, chicken and fish were identified. Later, sheep/goat and horse make an appearance. Large numbers of pig indicate they were probably kept as a backyard animal. Cattle bones indicate they were probably kept for dairying or traction and were not primarily for meat. Sheep/goat remains suggest limited wool production. Mussels were apparently eaten in abundance with cockles also consumed.

Environmental sampling has identified that grassland/meadow habitats lay close to the site during the periods represented, though some fields nearby were likely to have been cultivated. Oat and barley dominated the cereal assemblage though wheat and pulses were also consumed.

Much of the plant material is likely to have ended up in the deposits as hearth waste, though burnt flooring material and animal fodder/bedding may have contributed to the assemblage.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological excavations were undertaken on land adjacent to School Lane, Old Leake, Lincolnshire, as the site lay close to the core of the village and where previous evaluation had identified deposits of Late Saxon and later date.

The excavation revealed Saxo-Norman, medieval and later remains. Undated remains were also identified, though undated ditches share common alignments to later features. Significant quantities of Late Saxon material suggest activity commenced and was particularly intense during this phase.

Saxo-Norman deposits contained evidence for nearby habitation, though no structural features were identified. Ditches appear to define sub-rectangular enclosures. There is a general paucity of medieval remains, suggesting a shift in focus of the settlement from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Residual Romano-British pottery was the earliest material found and suggests that a hitherto unknown site of this period lies in the vicinity of Old Leake. Late Saxon and later pottery was the largest category of material recovered during the investigation. Evidence for metalworking, albeit slight, was recovered as was brick/tile, clay pipe, glass, stone, metalwork and animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr J Crunkhorn of Broadgate Homes Ltd for commissioning the excavation and analysis. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston Borough Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Project Officer: Michael Wood  
 Site Assistants: Andy Failes, Bob Garland,  
 Lavinia Green, Jim Robertson.  
 Surveying: Mark Dymond  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Andy  
 Failes, Lavinia Green, Michael Wood  
 Finds Illustration: David Hopkins  
 Post-excavation Analysts: Tom Bradley-  
 Lovekin, Paul Cope-Faulkner, Michael  
 Wood

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists  
 LAS Lindsey Archaeological Services  
 PCA Pre-Construct Archaeology

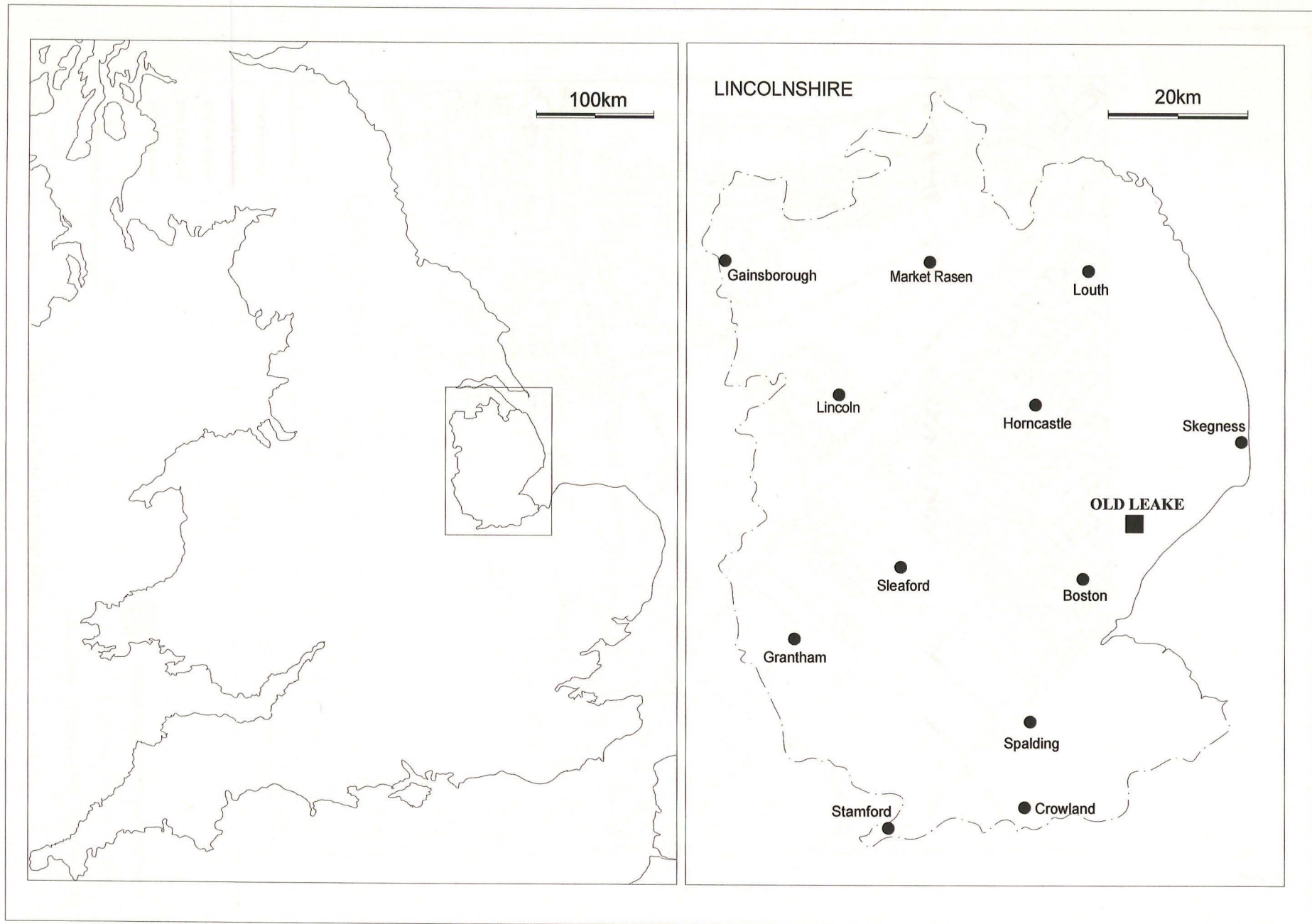
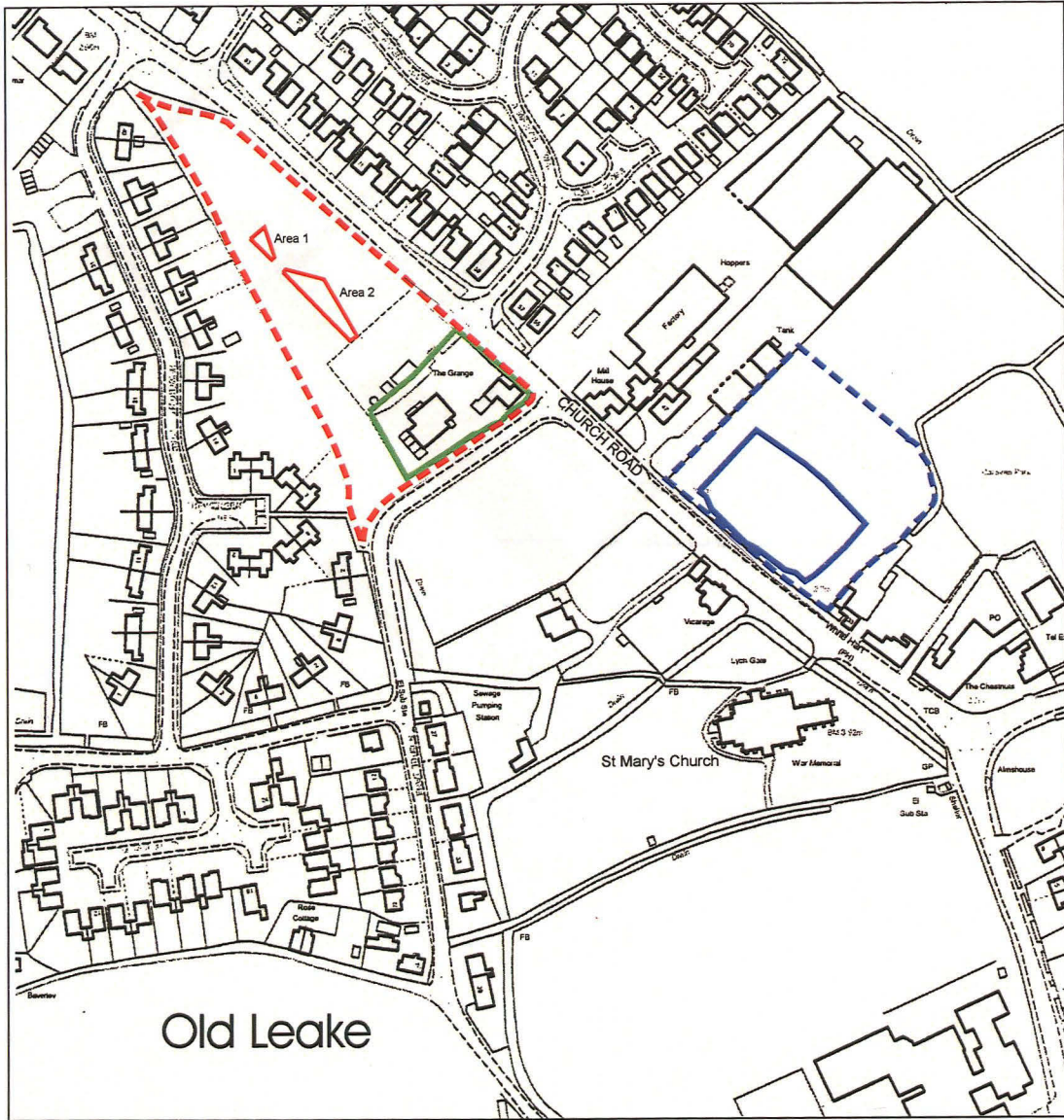


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



- 1996 Evaluation
- 2003/4 Evaluation
- 2005 Excavation
- 2006 Evaluation
- 2007 Excavation



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	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>
Project Name: School Lane, Old Leake OLSL07	
Scale 1:3000	Drawn by: MW Report No: 12/08

Figure 2 - Site location plan

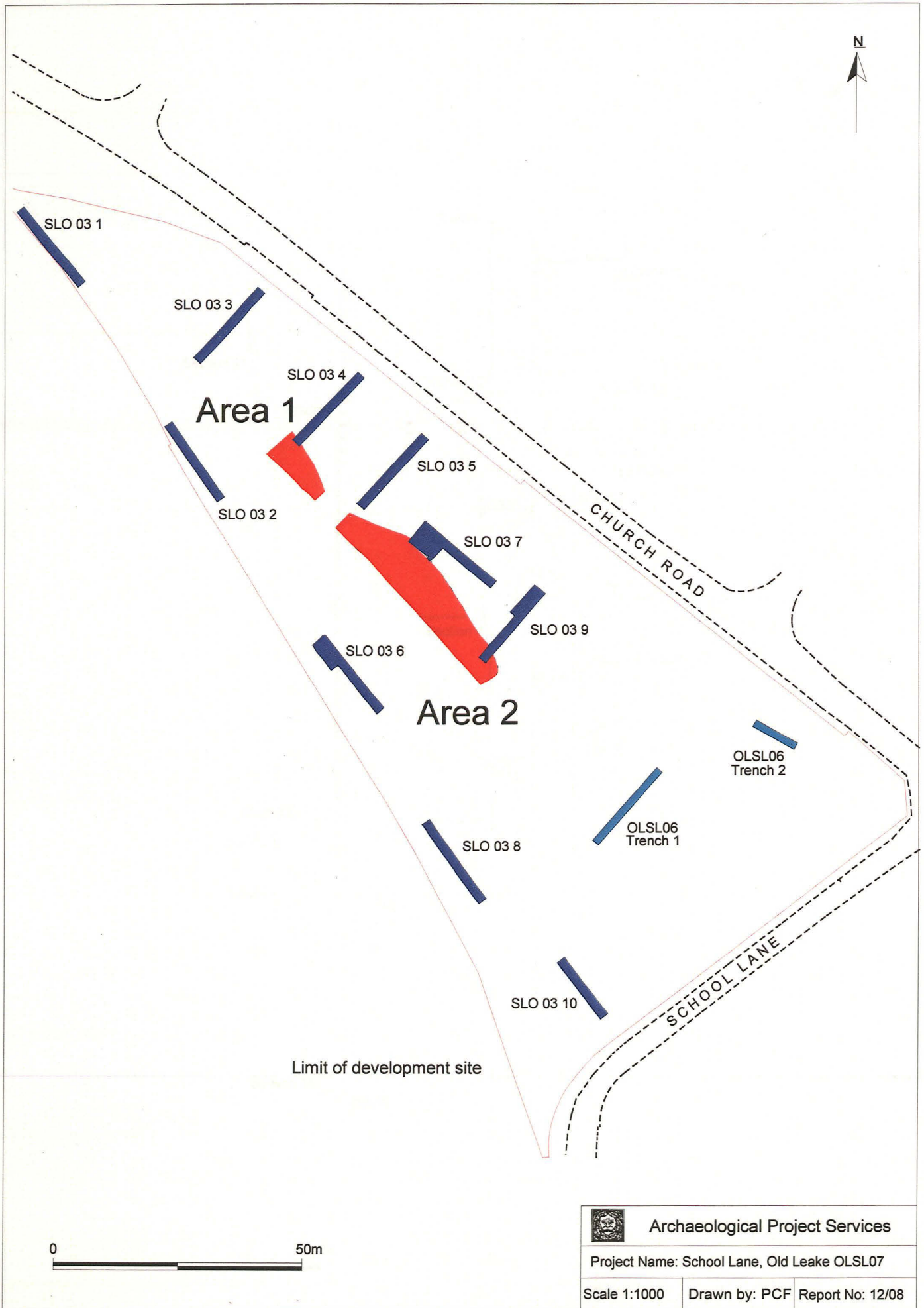
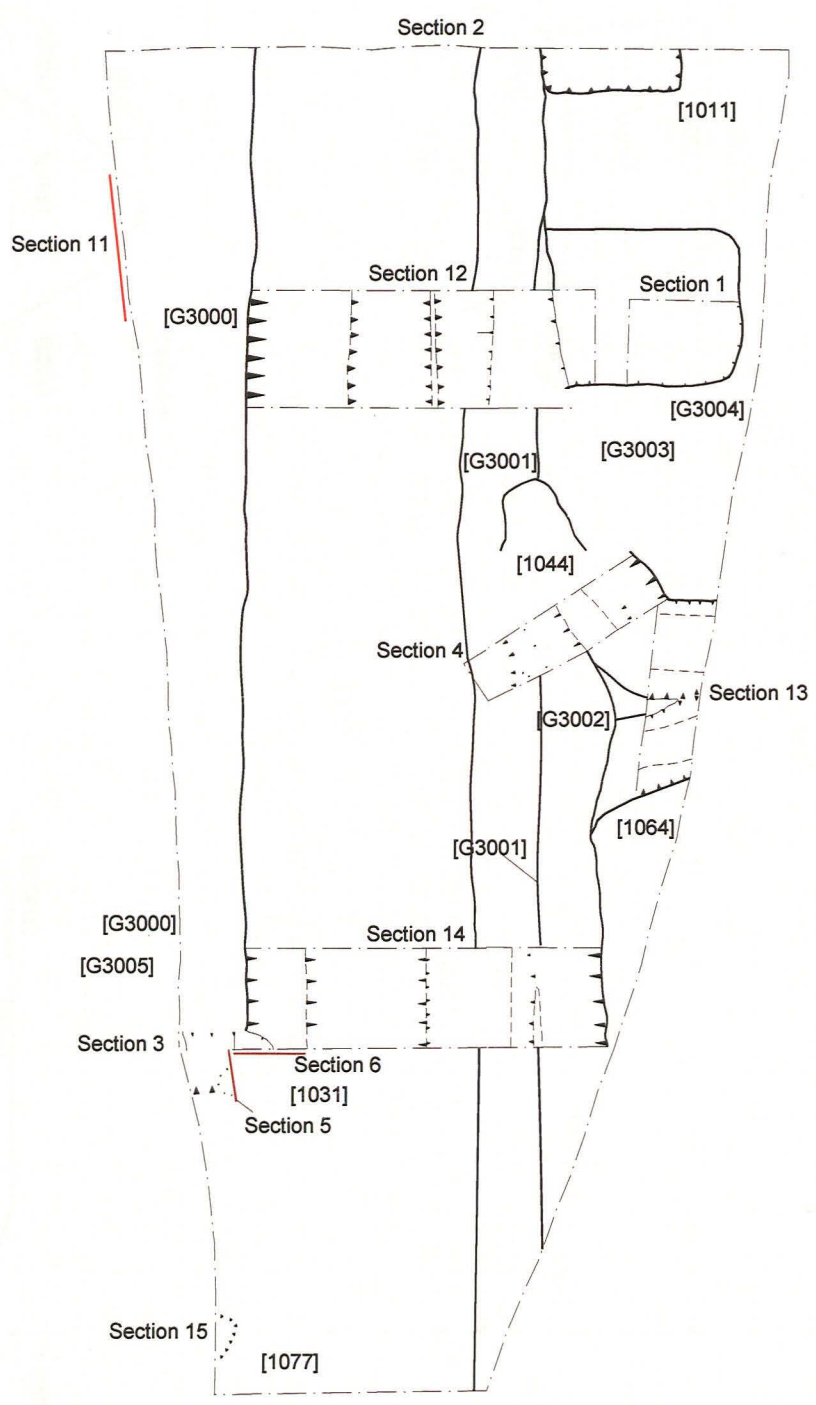


Figure 3 - Trench location plan




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: School Lane, Old Leake OLSL07		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 12/08

Figure 4 - Area 1: Plan

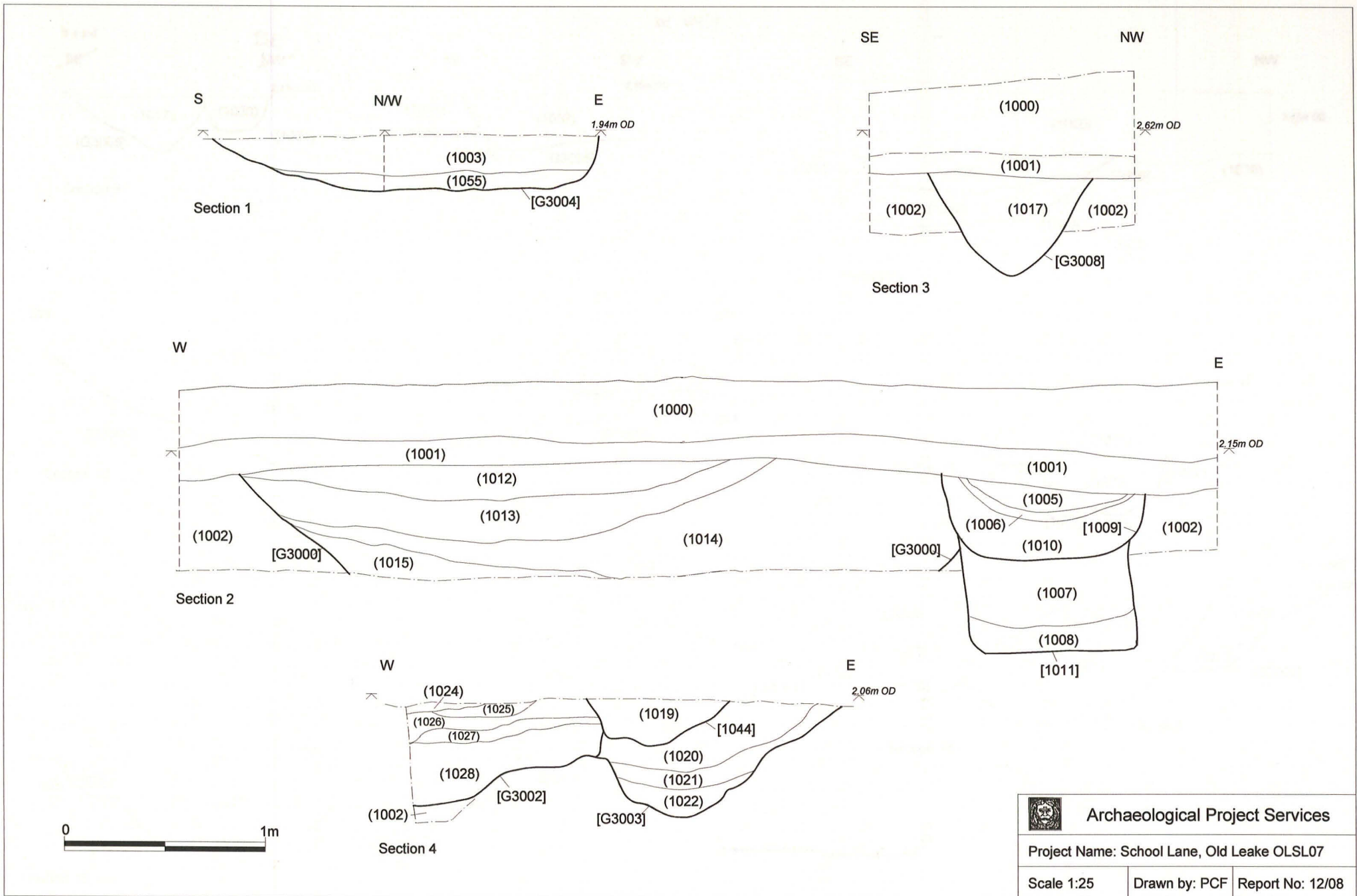


Figure 5 - Area 1: Sections

at 5/9/09

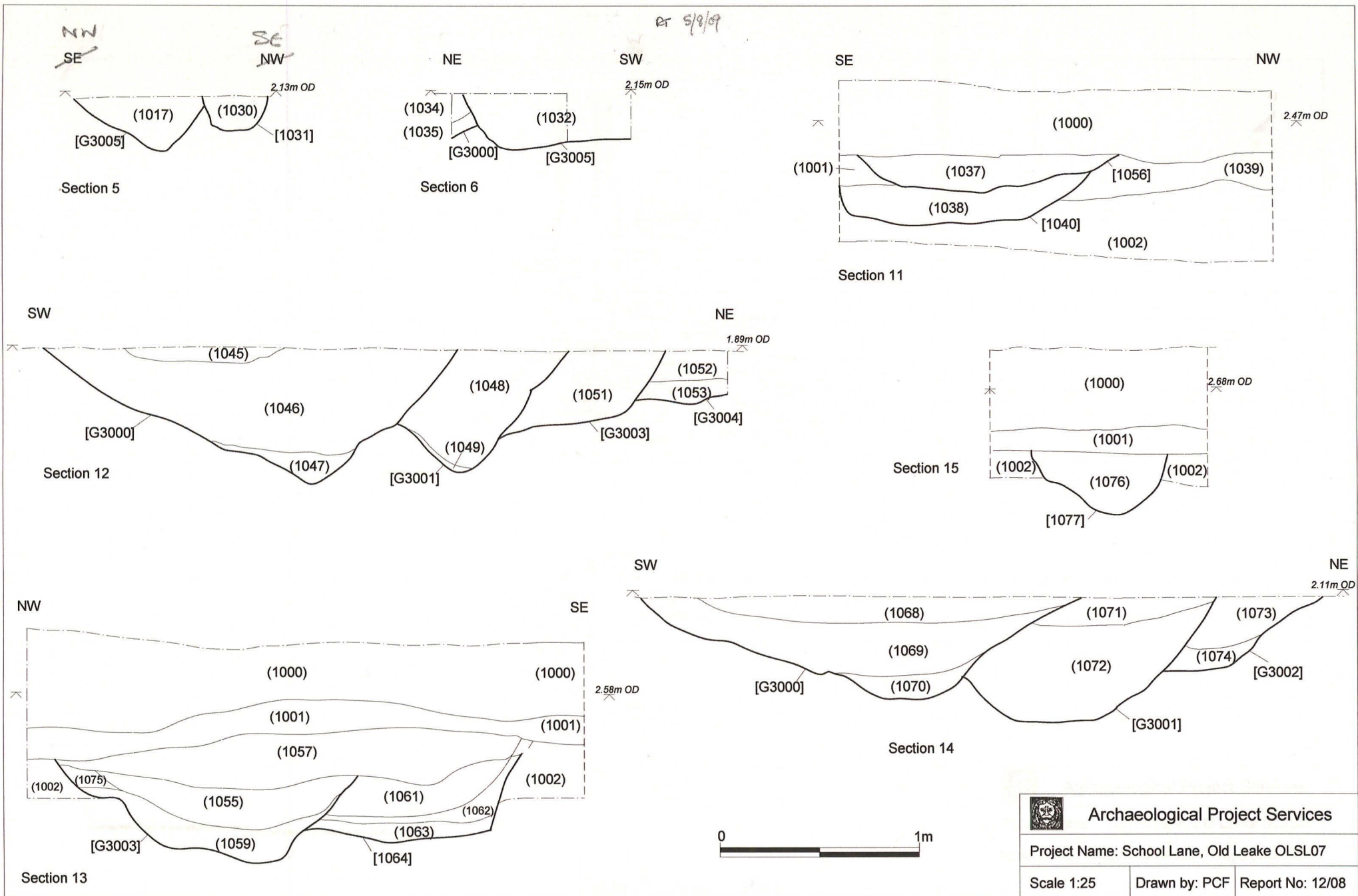
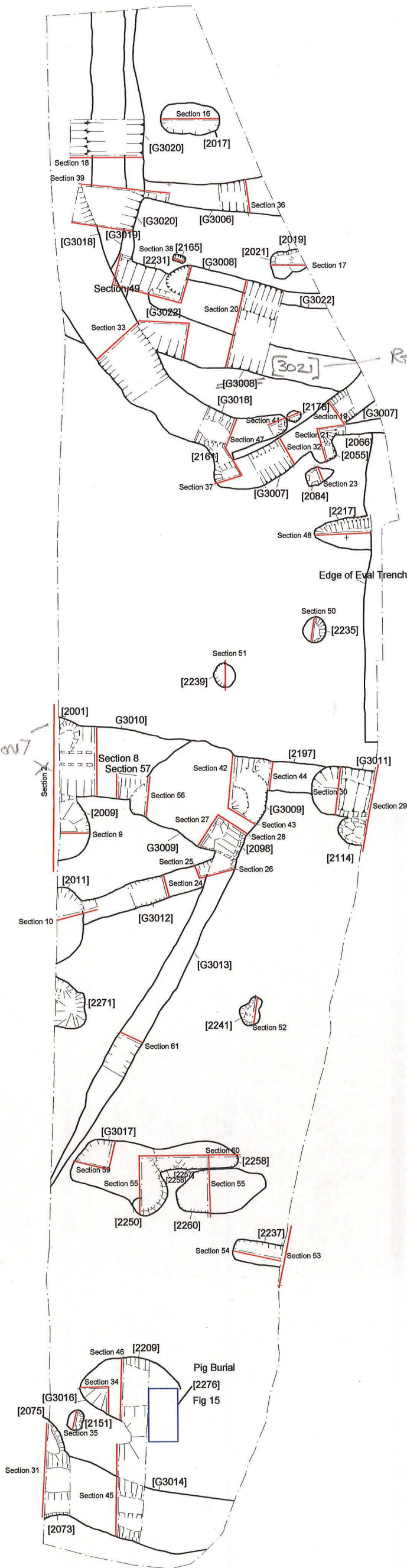


Figure 6 - Area 1: Sections






	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name:	School Lane, Old Leake OLSL07
Scale:	1:125
Drawn by:	AF/LG
Report No:	12/08

Figure 7 - Area 2: Plan

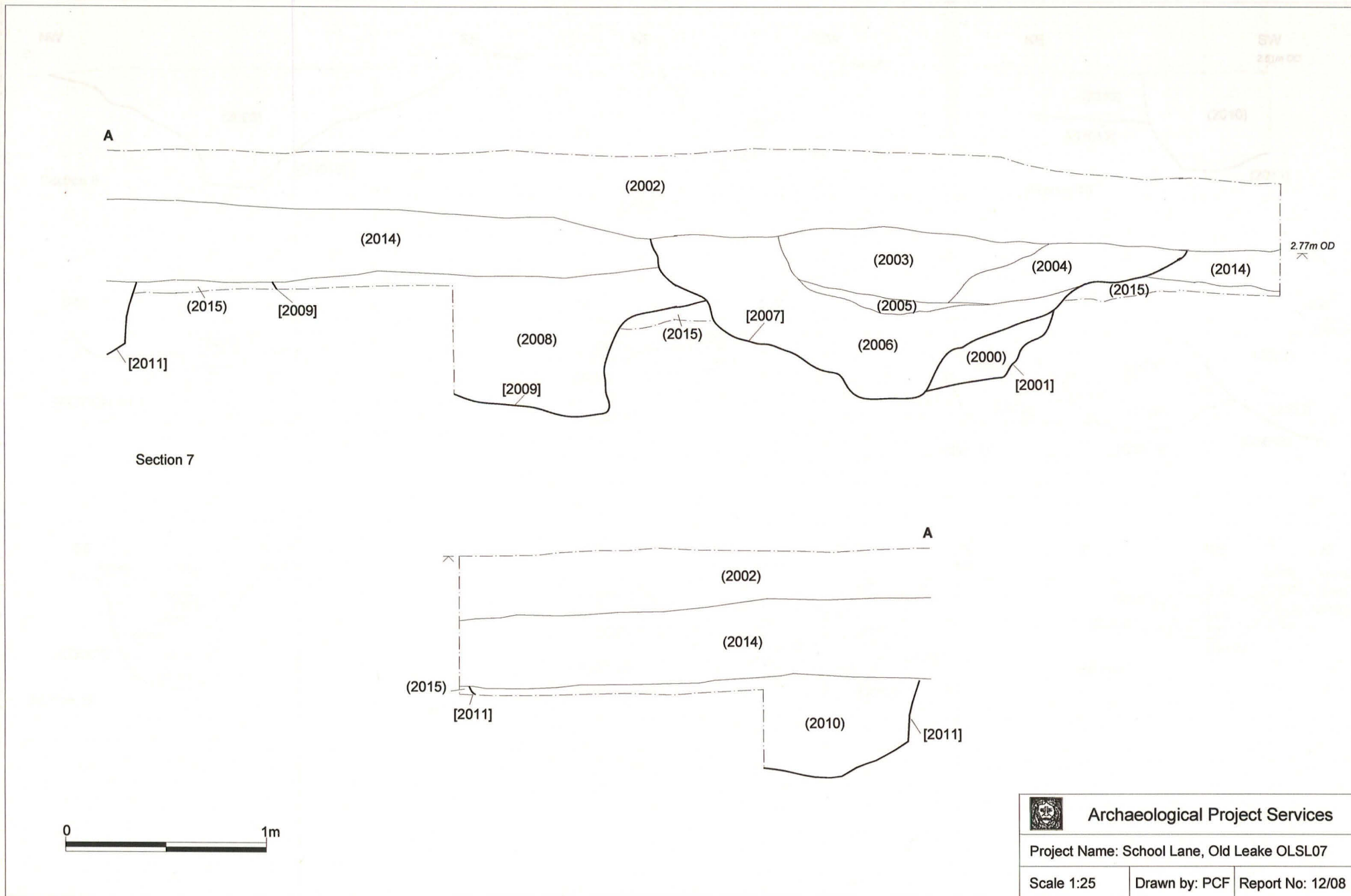


Figure 8 - Area 2: Sections

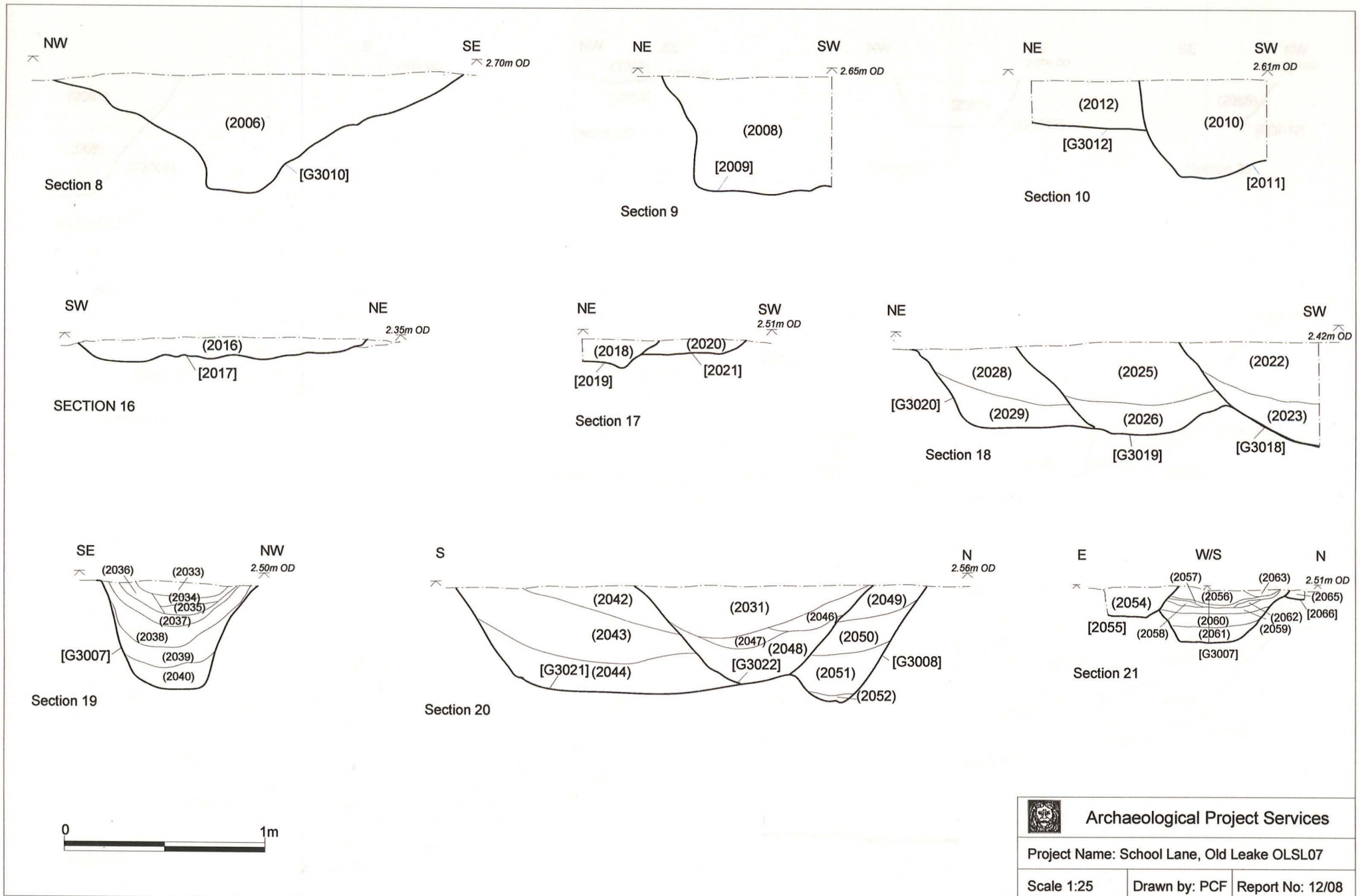


Figure 9 - Area 2: Sections

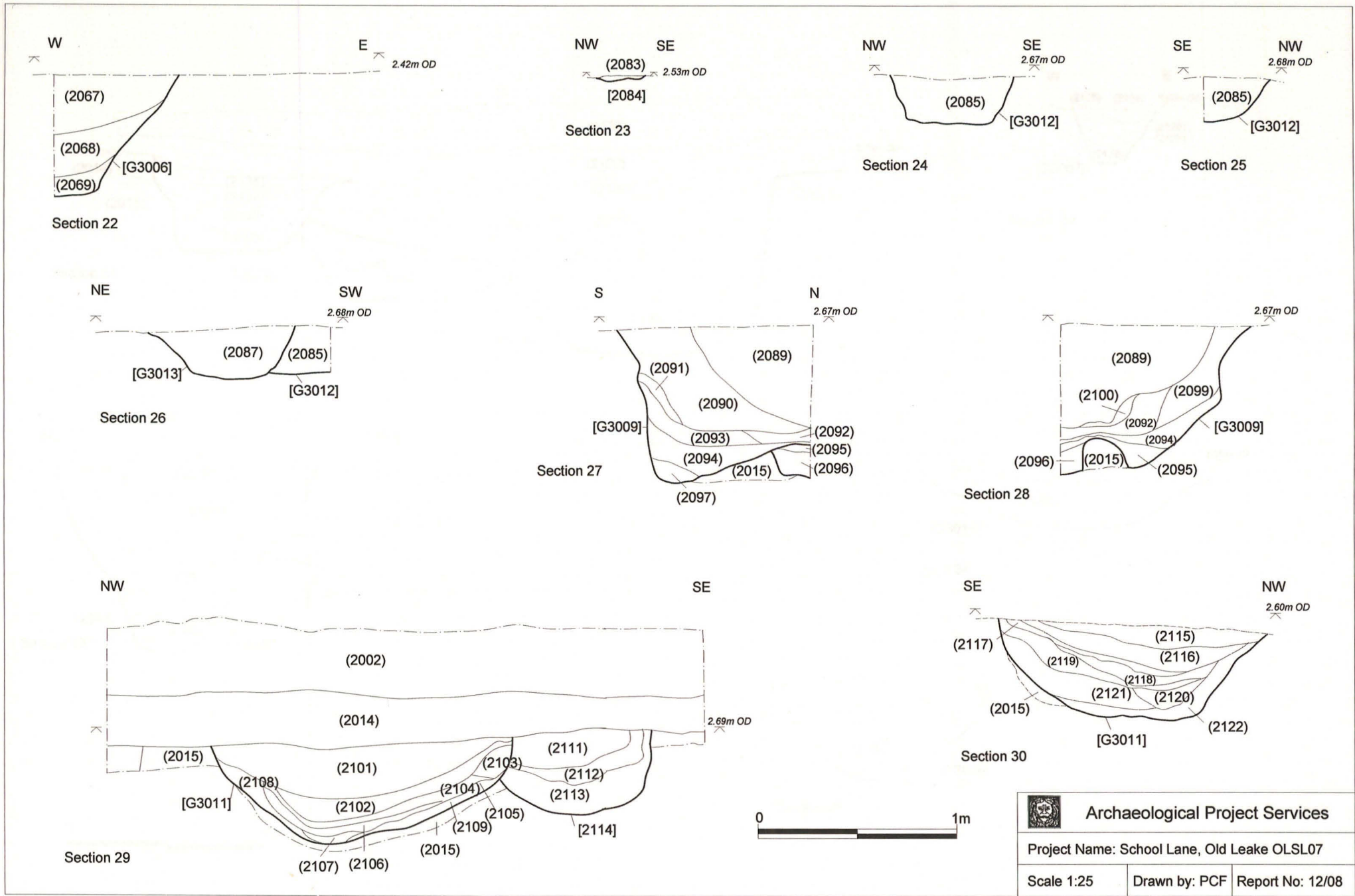


Figure 10 - Area 2: Sections

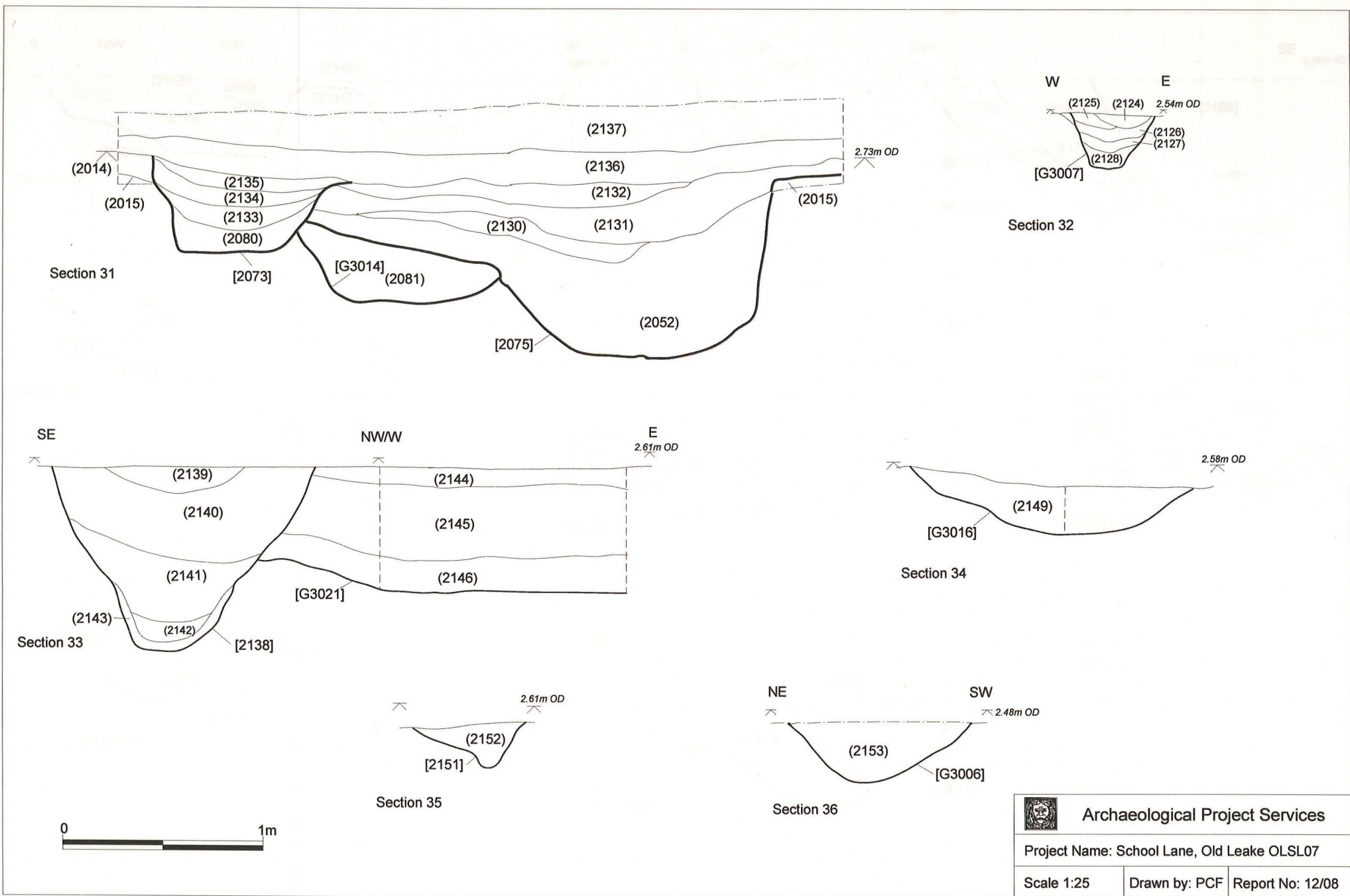


Figure 11 - Area 2: Sections

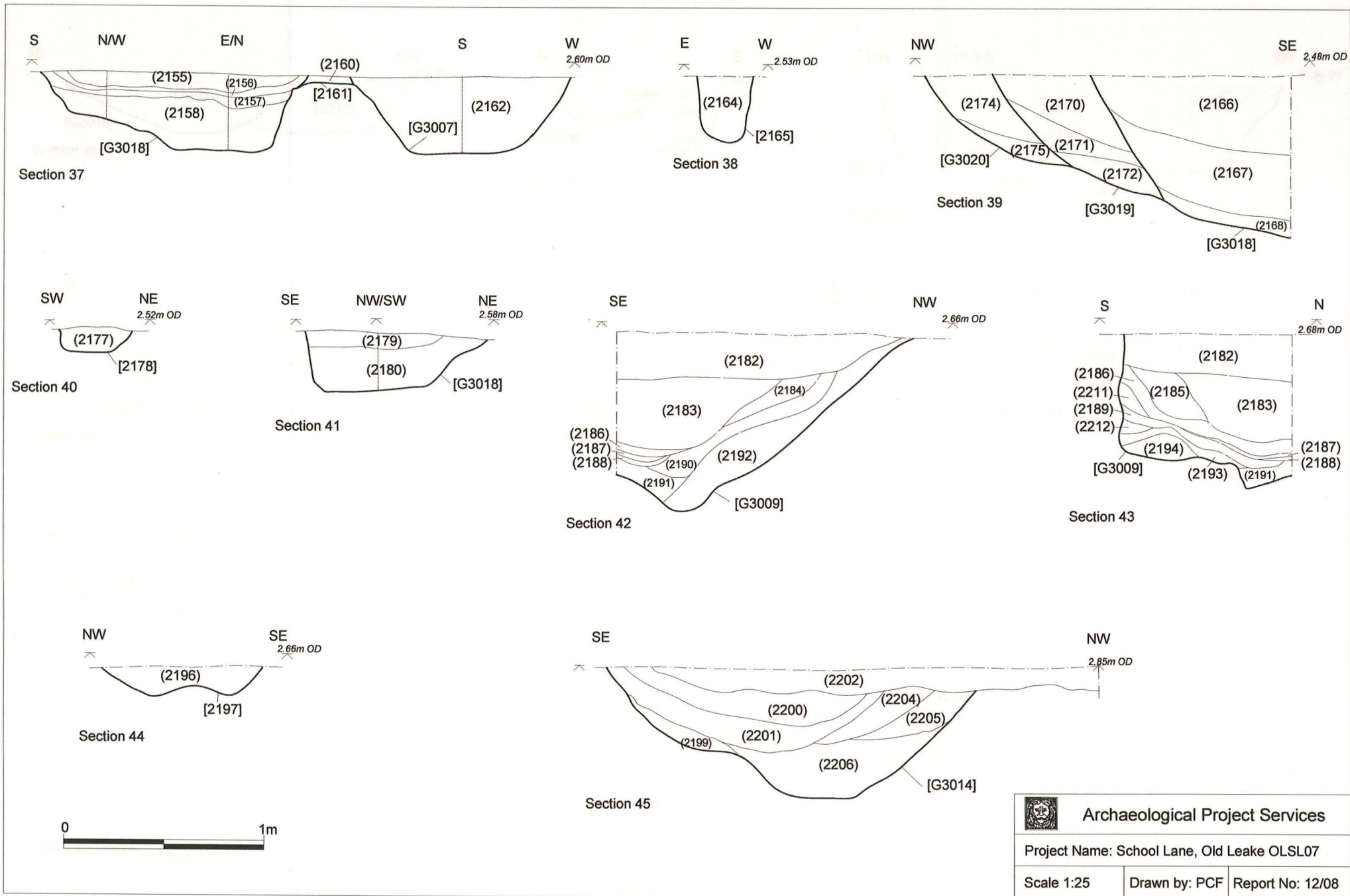
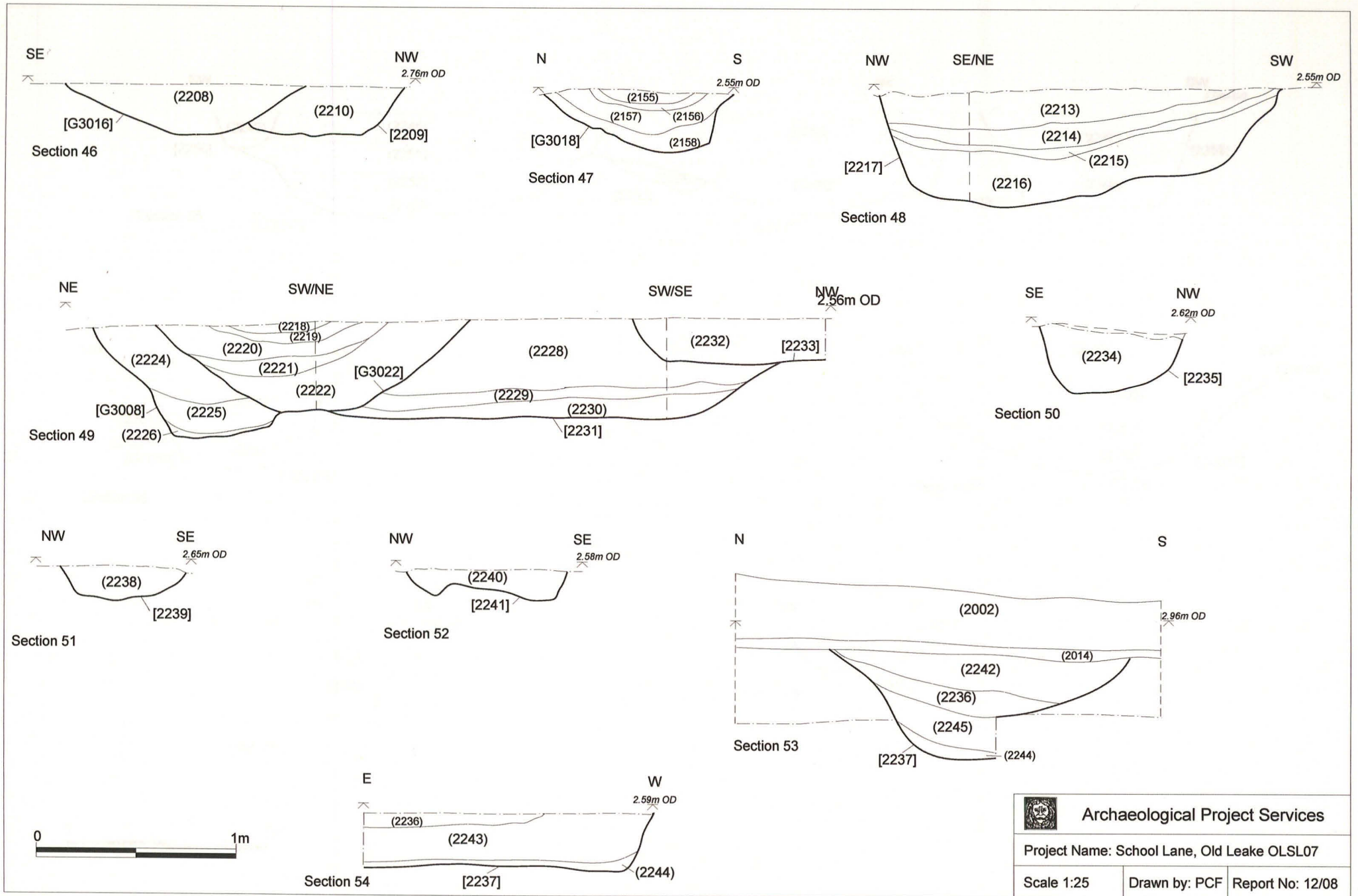


Figure 12 - Area 2: Sections




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: School Lane, Old Leake OLSL07		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 12/08

Figure 13 - Area 2: Sections

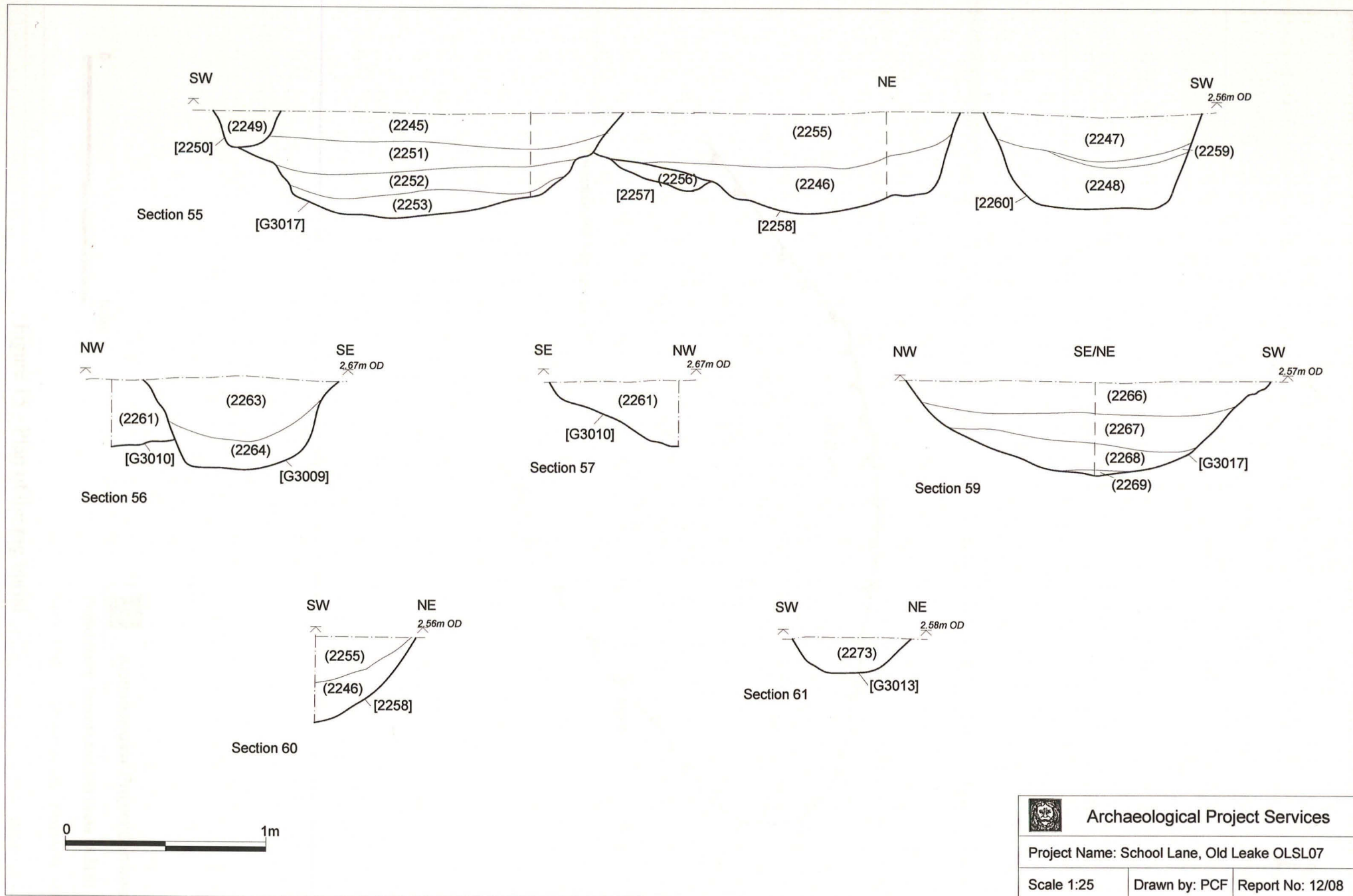
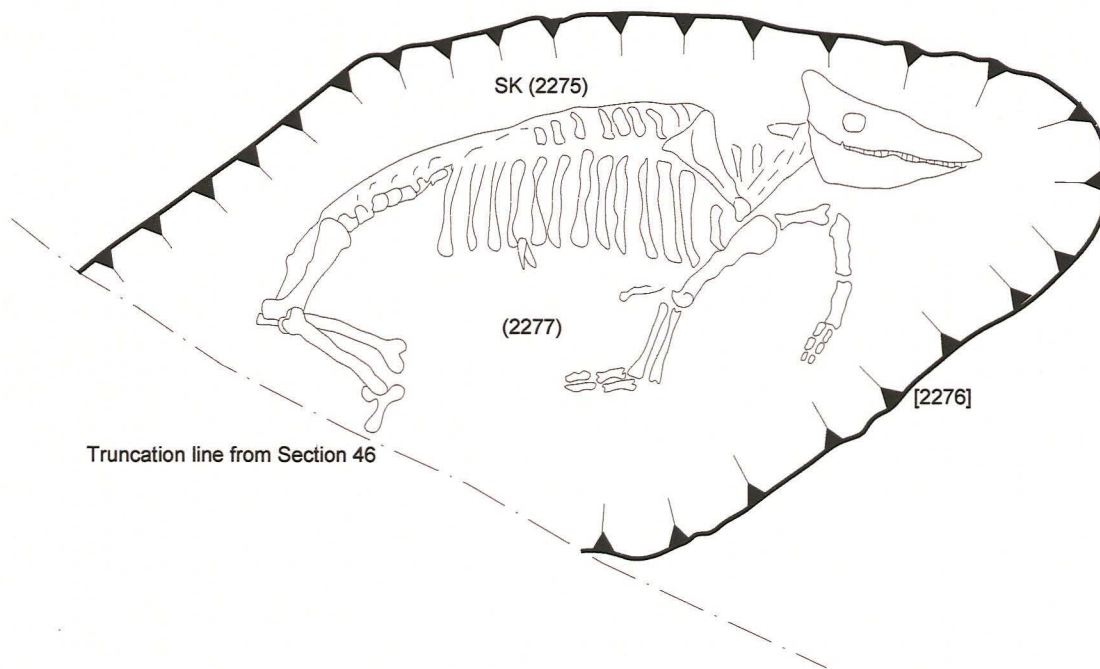


Figure 14 - Area 2: Sections





Archaeological Project Services

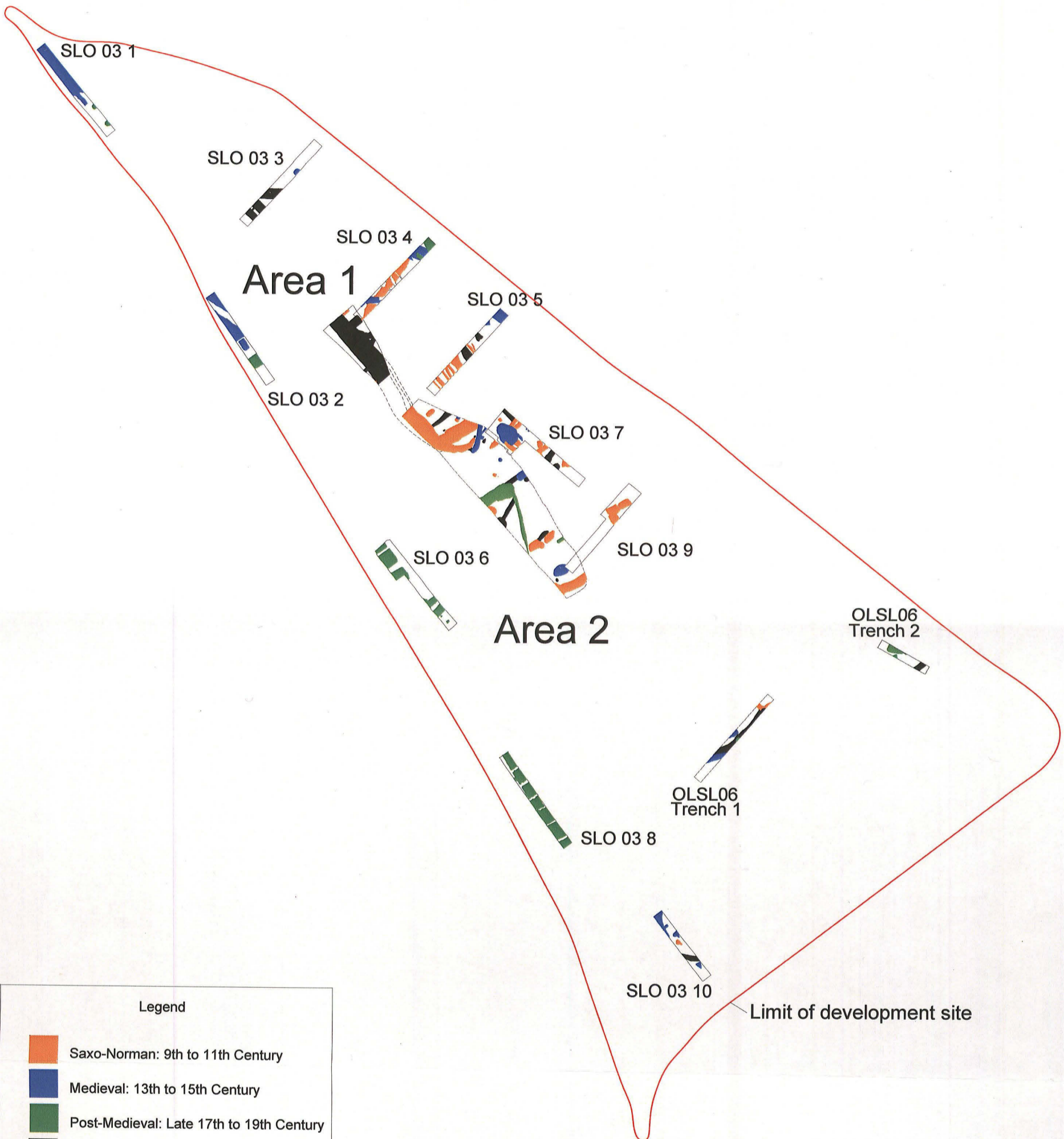
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Drawn by: LG

Report No: 12/08

Figure 15 - Plan of the pig burial



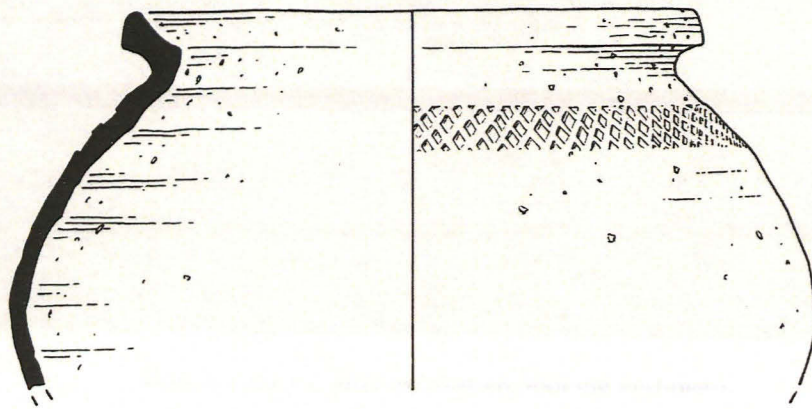
Legend

- Saxo-Norman: 9th to 11th Century
- Medieval: 13th to 15th Century
- Post-Medieval: Late 17th to 19th Century
- Undated

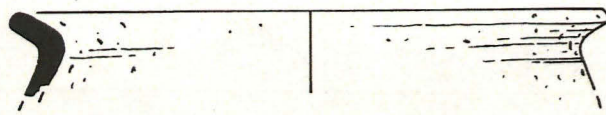


	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: School Lane, Old Leake OLSL07		
Scale 1:750	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 12/08

Figure 16 - Overall Phase plan



1.



2.

1. Contexts 2201, 2202 and 2206. Lincoln Shelly Ware.  
Late 9th to early/mid 10th century

2. Context 2190. Wheel thrown Late Saxon, shell and quartz  
Late 10th to late 11th century



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: School Lane, Old Leake OLSL07

Scale 1:2

Drawn by: DWH

Report No: 12/08

Figure 17 - Pottery



Plate 1 - Area 1, after excavation, looking northwest.



Plate 2 - Area 2, after excavation, looking southeast



Plate 3 - Pig burial (2275)



Plate 4 - Ditch [G3007], looking south



Plate 5 - Ditches [G3008], [G3021] and [G3022], looking west



Plate 6 - Pit [G3009], looking south



Plate 7 - Ditch [G3011] with periodic dumps of heated silt, looking southwest



Plate 8 - Ditches [G3000], [G3001], [G3002], looking south



Plate 9 - Pits [G3017], [2257] and [2260], looking north



Plate 10 - Pits [2015] and [2073] with ditch [G3014], looking southwest



Plate 11 - Ditch [2237], looking northeast

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT SCHOOL LANE/CHURCH ROAD, OLD LEAKE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A scheme of archaeological investigation is required prior to and during residential development at land at School Lane/Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in the historic core of Old Leake, close to the Norman and later church. Previous investigations at the site established that Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman remains including ditches, gullies and pits were concentrated in the site centre. Medieval remains were more dispersed though major ditches and pits were also concentrated in the centre. Post-medieval features were mostly confined to the southwestern boundary of the site and comprised an alignment of quarry pits. The Saxo-Norman and medieval remains generally occurred about 0.5m below current ground level and extended to about 1.3m deep.*
- 1.3 *A rectangular area 17.50m x65m in the centre of the site has been defined as the zone of archaeological significance. Much of this area will be preserved in situ by development design. However, two triangular areas where houses are to be located will be archaeologically excavated and recorded. Additionally, two access routes, a private road and a footpath, will be stripped under archaeological supervision and the revealed remains recorded in plan, with some minimal invasive investigation undertaken to recover dating evidence. The archaeological features exposed during the investigations will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigations prior to and during residential development of land at School Lane/Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

#### 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Old Leake lies 8km northeast of Boston in the fenland of south Lincolnshire. The site is in the centre of the village, 250m northwest of the parish church, on the north side of School Lane and southwest side of Church Road, and is located at national grid reference TF 4057 5045. The site is within a triangular field of about 1.2ha, with the investigation areas located centrally within the triangle.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/03/0578/OUTL) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for residential development of the site. Investigations have revealed that archaeological remains of Late Saxon to post-medieval date survive on site, with a concentration of Saxon and medieval



evidence in the centre of the area. It is a requirement of planning permission that the archaeological remains in an area of 17.5m x 65m at the centre of the site, defined by the Boston Planning Archaeologist, were preserved *in situ* or by record. Part of the development has been redesigned to avoid impacting the archaeological remains, which will therefore be preserved *in situ*. However, two areas of the construction remain within the zone of greatest archaeological significance defined by the Boston Planning Archaeologist, and these areas will be subject to archaeological excavation.

- 4.2 Additionally, a private road and a footpath are partially located within the zone of archaeological significance. Stripping for these routes will probably reach the surface of archaeological deposits and it is proposed that in these areas the stripping is archaeologically-monitored and any revealed remains recorded in plan, with minor sampling excavation to obtain dating evidence.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 3m OD on predominantly level ground. Local soils are peilo-alluvial gleys of the Wallasea/Wisbech Series developed in marine alluvium (Robson 1985). Beneath this is glacial drift that in turn overlies Jurassic clays (BGS 1995).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies close to the historic centre of the village, about 250m north of the parish church of St. Mary which contains Norman elements with 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century additions (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 593-4). Surrounding the church is a ditch known as the 'moat'. Old Leake is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 which indicates the existence of the settlement in the Late Saxon period. Domesday records there were 41 salt houses in the parish.
- 6.2 An area of dyings, medieval agricultural earthworks with drainage ditches, lies to the east of the proposed development site. It has been claimed, but without verification, that the village post office, 60m southeast of the site, incorporates remains of a late medieval/early post-medieval building.
- 6.3 Archaeological remains of Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date have been found immediately to the southeast. Those investigations revealed a timber structure of Late Saxon date within a system of ditched enclosures. The arrangement of the enclosures was altered in the Saxo-Norman period at which time a number of large pits, perhaps for clay extraction, were dug. This pit digging continued in to the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries, when there was further alteration to the layout of the enclosures. A timber building of this period was also identified. There seems to have been a contraction of settlement activity in the mid 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century, with remains of this date mostly restricted to the west side of the site. This may have been due to environmental factors as there was evidence of flooding in this period. Post-medieval remains were restricted to a few pits and ditches and occupation of the area appears to have ceased in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Archaeological Project Services 2007).
- 6.4 Previous archaeological investigations at the site by trial trenching involved the excavation of twelve trenches, positioned to provide sample coverage of the area (Archaeological Project Services 2006). All of the trenches contained abundant archaeological remains though Late Saxon and medieval remains were mostly concentrated near the centre of the site. Saxo-Norman remains included a group of refuse pits in Trench 9, and numerous gullies and pits in adjacent Trench 7. These two trenches yielded almost all of the pottery of this period. A probable boundary ditch and plough furrows of Saxon-Norman date were revealed nearby in Trenches 4 and 5. Medieval remains were mostly located in the northern half of the site, with isolated pits exposed in the northern-most trenches. In the centre of the area were a wide roadside ditch and a substantial refuse pit that contained large quantities of artefacts, including overfired bricks. Remains of aquatic plants indicate the pit contained water at times.
- 6.5 Post-medieval remains were mostly located close to the southwestern edge of the site and appeared to consist of an alignment of large quarry pits. These may be associated with brick making, which is implied by misfired bricks recovered during the evaluation.

- 6.6 Other than in the large medieval pit, there was no evidence of waterlogged organic preservation, though environmental/organic remains survived through charring and were noted throughout much of the site.
- 6.7 All the archaeological remains, of the different periods, were exposed beneath the present ploughsoil at a depth of about 0.5m below current ground surface, and generally extended to a maximum depth of about 1.3m below ground level, occasionally deeper, though the post-medieval quarries exceeded 1.6m deep (Archaeological Project Services 2004).
- 6.8 A single fragment of Roman pottery was retrieved. A further piece of Roman pottery was recovered during an investigation immediately to the southeast. However, both artefacts were redeposited and there is no evidence for Roman deposits at the site or nearby (Archaeological Project Services 2007).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to preserve by record the archaeology in the central part of the development, in areas agreed with the Boston Planning Archaeologist.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.0.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the defined investigation area of the site.
  - 7.0.2 Excavate archaeological features present within the defined investigation area of the site.
  - 7.0.3 Interpret archaeological features present within the defined investigation area of the site.
  - 7.0.4 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the defined investigation area of the site.
  - 7.0.5 Determine the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
  - 7.0.6 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
  - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
  - 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2 Methodology
- 8.2.1 Area excavation will be undertaken over two triangular areas where houses for the new development will be located within a rectangular zone initially specified by the Planning Archaeologist for excavation.
  - 8.2.2 Removal of the overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator, under

archaeological supervision. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the area will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

- 8.2.3 The excavation area will be fully cleaned by hand except where it is clear from observation during machining that no archaeological remains exist.
- 8.2.4 Investigation of the features will be undertaken as far as required to determine their date, form and function. All pre-modern negative features will be sectioned where possible to do so. In general, this will involve the following:
  - 8.2.4.1 Linear features (ditches/gullies) - all intersections, bifurcations, entrances, terminals will be excavated and 10% of the lengths examined in evenly-spaced cross-sections.
  - 8.2.4.2 Pits - half-sectioning of individual pits and pits within groups; except where pits contain remains or evidence of particular importance. Examples of pits of particular importance would include those containing animal bone assemblages indicative of tanning, antler working or commercial butchery; industrial debris, or quantities of apparently 'primary refuse'.
  - 8.2.4.3 Structural remains of timber or stone buildings, represented by postholes, beamslots, stone building walls and surviving floors will be fully excavated where forming a clearly defined structure, or part thereof.
  - 8.2.4.4 Deposits of special significance, for example industrial deposits, closely stratified artefact assemblages, significant ecofact or environmentally-rich deposits, will be fully excavated.
- 8.2.5 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.2.5 An overall site plan will be produced at a scale of not less than 1:20. Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at more appropriate scale.
- 8.2.6 Throughout the duration of the investigation a photographic record consisting of black and white and colour prints (reproduced as contact sheets) will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
  - 8.2.6.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - 8.2.6.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
  - 8.2.6.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - 8.2.6.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - 8.2.6.5 the site on completion of fieldwork
- 8.2.7 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.8 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, as appropriate.

- 8.1.9 The precise location of the investigation area, and the location of site recording grid, will be established by an EDM or GPS survey. The site recording grid will be related to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Levels to OS datum will be taken on the excavated areas and features.

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site to advise on the nature of the environmental material present and appropriate sampling strategies.
- 9.2 If required, scientific advice will be sought from an appropriate specialist or the English Heritage regional scientific advisor.

## 10 POST-EXCAVATION

### 10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

- 10.3.2 This will consist of:

A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.  
Description of the topography of the site.

Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

A text describing the findings of the investigation.

A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

Sections of the archaeological features.

Interpretation and assessment of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

Specialist assessment reports on the finds from the site.

Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## 11 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 11.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Boston Borough Council Planning Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## 12 ARCHIVE

- 12.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

## 13 PUBLICATION

- 13.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 13.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## 14 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Borough Planning Archaeologist. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project.

## 15 VARIATIONS

- 15.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

## 16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 16.1 The duration of the excavation fieldwork is dependent on the amount and complexity of archaeological remains revealed. It is expected that the fieldwork will last about 4-5 weeks and will be supervised by a project officer, and undertaken by experienced site assistants.
- 16.2 Post-excavation assessment and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological project officer, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that the assessment will take about 8-15 weeks.

## 17 CONTINGENCIES

- 17.1 Should unexpected, significant archaeological remains (ie, burials, industrial remains, important remains of unexpected date) be encountered sufficient time to ensure the appropriate level of excavation / recording / sampling of those remains will be required.

## 18 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 18.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered

during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman - J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham/Val Fryer, Independent Specialists
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS

## 19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## 21 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 19-07-07

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation	Group	Phase
1000	Friable dark brown clayey silt with occasional small stones, 0.3m thick	Topsoil		6
1001	Friable mid greyish brown silt, 0.24m thick	Subsoil		6
1002	Friable yellowish brown silt with occasional lamination, >0.35m thick	Natural deposit		1
1003	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (1004)		2
1004	Sub-rectangular feature, 1.58m wide by 1.8m long by 0.28m deep, near vertical sides at east end. 45 degree south edge. Flat bottom. NE-SW aligned	Pit	3004	2
1005	Friable reddish grey clayey silt	Fill of (1009)		3
1006	Friable light yellow fine silt	Fill of (1009)		3
1007	Friable dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (1011)		3
1008	Friable dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (1011)		3
1009	Sub-rounded feature, 1m wide by 0.36m deep, with concave sides and flat base.	Pit		3
1010	Friable dark grey clayey silt	Fill of (1009)		3
1011	Sub-rounded feature, 0.44m deep by 0.83m wide, vertical sides and flat base	Pit		3
1012	Friable light grey silty clay	Fill of (1016)		2
1013	Friable, mid grey silt	Fill of (1016)		2
1014	friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (1016)		2
1015	Friable mid-dark grey silty clay	Fill of (1016)		2
1016	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 3.4m wide by 0.6m deep, with concave sides	Ditch	3000	2
1017	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (1018)		2
1018	Linear northeast-southwest with concave sides and base	Ditch	3005	2
1019	Soft light grey yellowish silt, laminated.	Fill of (1044)		2
1020	Soft light grey silt occasional clay lumps, iron pan, rare charcoal	Fill of (1023)		2
1021	Soft light yellowish grey silt occ iron pan, slight horiz laminations	Fill of (1023)		2
1022	Soft light reddish grey silt, iron pan flecks, fired clay flecks	Fill of (1023)		2
1023	Curvilinear feature, 0.6m deep by 1.3m wide, concave sides and base. Curves northwest-southeast	Ditch	3003	2
1024	Soft light grey silt	Fill of (1029)		2
1025	Soft light greyish yellow silt with visible horizontal laminations	Fill of (1029)		2
1026	Soft light grey with iron pan flecks	Fill of (1029)		2
1027	Soft light greyish yellow silt with occasional iron pan flecks	Fill of (1029)		2
1028	Soft mid grey silt with occasional iron panned flecks	Fill of (1029)		2
1029	Linear feature, 0.6m deep by 0.95m wide, aligned northwest-southeast concave sides and base	Ditch	3002	2
1030	Friable grey silt	Fill of (1031)		2
1031	Circular feature, 0.31m diameter by 0.21m deep, steep sides and concave base	Post hole		2
1032	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (1033)		2
1033	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.82m wide by 0.28m deep with concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	3005	2
1034	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (1036)		2



No.	Description	Interpretation	Group	Phase
1035	Friable light grey laminated silt	Fill of (1036)		2
1036	Linear aligned northwest-southeast with concave sides and base	Ditch	3000	2
1037	Friable dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal, chalk and fired clay flecks	Fill of (1056)		6
1038	Soft mid grey - brown silty clay	Fill of (1040)		6
1039	Friable mid red-brown clayey silt, 0.22m thick	Former subsoil		2
1040	Unexcavated feature, 0.34m deep, approx 2.2m wide	modern pit		6
1041	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 2m wide by 0.7m deep with concave sides and a concave slightly tapered base	Ditch	3000	2
1042	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.56m wide by 0.61m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3001	2
1043	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.48m wide by 0.36m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3003	2
1044	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.7m wide by 0.24m deep with concave sides and an uneven base	Natural feature		2
1045	Friable mid grey silt with possible cess component	Fill of (1041)		2
1046	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (1041)		2
1047	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (1041)		2
1048	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (1042)		2
1049	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (1042)		2
1050	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (1043)		2
1051	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (1043)		2
1052	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (1054)		2
1053	Friable light grey silty clay	Fill of (1054)		2
1054	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.31m wide by 0.26m deep with a flat base	Pit	3004	2
1055	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (1004)		2
1056	Indeterminate feature, 1.3m wide by 0.19m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base	Pit		6
1057	Friable mixed mid greyish brown and mid yellowish brown silt with rare charcoal and shell	Fill of (1060)		2
1058	Soft mid brownish grey silt with red and green flecks rare charcoal flecks and horizontal lamination	Fill of (1060)		2
1059	Friable soft mid grey clayey silt with green and red flecks and rare charcoal	Fill of (1060)		2
1060	Curvilinear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 1.5m wide by 0.66m deep with straight sides and an uneven base	Ditch	3003	2
1061	Friable soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with iron staining and rare charcoal flecks	Fill of (1064)		2
1062	friable soft light reddish yellow clayey silt with grey flecks and horizontal laminations	Fill of (1064)		2
1063	friable soft mid yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and shell flecks	Fill of (1064)		2
1064	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.95m wide by 0.38m deep with concave well sloping sides and a flat bottom	Ditch		2
1065	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 2.25m wide by 0.56m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3000	2
1066	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 1.3m wide by 0.61m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3001	2
1067	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.53m wide by 0.38m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3002	2
1068	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (1065)		2
1069	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (1065)		2

No.	Description	Interpretation	Group	Phase
1070	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (1065)		2
1071	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (1066)		2
1072	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (1066)		2
1073	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (1067)		2
1074	Friable light grey silty clay	Fill of (1067)		2
1075	Soft light greyish yellow silt	Fill of (1060)		2
1076	Friable dark brown silt	Fill of (1077)		3
1077	Sub square feature, 0.68m wide by 0.32m deep with stepped sides and a concave base	Pit		3
2000	Firm dark brown clayey silt with greyish blue and reddish yellow mottle	Fill of (2001)		3
2001	Feature, 0.63m wide with steep sides	Pit		3
2002	Friable dark brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil		6
2003	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with orange mottle frequent inclusions of charcoal and shell fragments and burnt clay	Fill of (2007)		5
2004	Friable mid reddish brown slightly sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional shell flecks	Fill of (2007)		5
2005	Friable dark brown with red patches. Silt with frequent charcoal and fired clay fragments	Fill of (2007)		5
2006	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and shell flecks	Fill of (2007)		5
2007	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 2.67m wide by 0.86m deep with concave sides and a slightly stepped base.	Ditch	3010	5
2008	Friable dark greyish brown with reddish mottled clayey silt. Frequent charcoal and shell.	Fill of (2009)		3
2009	Circular feature, 2.17m diameter by 0.72m deep with near vertical sides and a flattish base.	Pit		3
2010	Friable mid greyish brown silt with frequent cassy mottles and occasional charcoal	Fill of (2011)		3
2011	Circular feature, 2.26m diameter by 0.49m deep steep sided with concave base	Pit		3
2012	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (2013)		3
2013	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.52m wide by 0.23m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base	Ditch	3012	3
2014	Friable brown silt, 0.37m thick	Subsoil		3
2015	Friable yellowish brown silt, >0.1m thick	Natural deposit		1
2016	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional shell, charcoal	Fill of (2017)		3
2017	Sub-rectangular, 0.93m wide by 1.45m long by 0.1m deep with concave sides and base	Pit		3
2018	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional shell flecks.	Fill of (2019)		4
2019	Semi-circular feature, 0.62m wide by 0.3m long by 0.15m deep with gently sloping concave sides	Pit		4
2020	Friable mid grey brown silt with occasional shell, charcoal	Fill of (2021)		3
2021	Oval feature, 0.53m by 0.73m by 0.08m deep with shallow, concave sides and base	Pit		3
2022	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (2024)		3
2023	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2024)		3
2024	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.7m wide by 0.51m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3018	3
2025	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (2027)		3
2026	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (2027)		3

No.	Description	Interpretation	Group	Phase
2027	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.8m wide by 0.47m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3019	3
2028	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (2030)		3
2029	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2030)		3
2030	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.5m wide by 0.41m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3020	3
2031	Friable mid reddish brown silt with frequent shell	Fill of (2032)		3
2032	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.17m wide by 0.48m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3022	3
2033	Soft black silt with orange flecks and moderate flecks of charcoal and daub.	Fill of (2041)		4
2034	Soft/friable light yellowish green silt with occasional shell and charcoal flecks.	Fill of (2041)		4
2035	Soft/friable dark green silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2041)		4
2036	Soft / friable dark greyish brown silt with occasional shell, charcoal and daub flecks	Fill of (2041)		4
2037	Soft/friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent shell and occasional charcoal	Fill of (2041)		4
2038	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt with flecks of charcoal and shell and iron panning	Fill of (2041)		4
2039	Soft/friable mid brownish grey clayey silt with green iron pan staining	Fill of (2041)		4
2040	Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional shell and charcoal flecks	Fill of (2041)		4
2041	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.75m wide by 0.55m deep with steep sides and a slightly curved base	Ditch	3007	4
2042	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional shell	Fill of (2045)		3
2043	Friable mid grey silt with occasional shell	Fill of (2045)		3
2044	Friable mid grey silt with occasional cassy lenses	Fill of (2045)		3
2045	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.92m wide by 0.52m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3021	3
2046	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2032)		3
2047	Friable mid grey silty clay with frequent shell inclusions	Fill of (2032)		3
2048	Friable light grey clayey silt	Fill of (2032)		4
2049	Ffriable mid grey silt	Fill of (2053)		3
2050	Friable light grey clayey silt	Fill of (2053)		3
2051	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional shell	Fill of (2053)		3
2052	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2053)		3
2053	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.28m wide by 0.39m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3008	3
2054	Soft/friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional shell flecks, charcoal and daub flecks	Fill of (2055)		4
2055	Sub circular feature, 0.75m wide by 0.3m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base	Pit		4
2056	Soft/friable mixed back and dark greyish brown silt with green flecks with moderate charcoal and shell flecks	Fill of (2064)		4
2057	Soft black silt with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments	Fill of (2064)		4
2058	Soft mid reddish brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2064)		4
2059	Soft/friable dark brownish grey silt with frequent shell and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2064)		4
2060	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt with green flecks and occasional shell and charcoal	Fill of (2064)		4

No.	Description	Interpretation	Group	Phase
2061	Soft mid yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional shell and charcoal	Fill of (2064)		4
2062	Equivalent to (2058)	Fill of (2064)		4
2063	Soft/friable dark greyish brown silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and daub	Fill of (2064)		4
2064	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.53m deep with near vertical sides and a slightly curved base	Ditch	3007	4
2065	Soft friable mid greyish brown silt with occasional shell, charcoal and daub flecks	Fill of (2066)		4
2066	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.18m wide by 80mm deep with near vertical sides and slightly curved base	Gully		4
2067	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (2070)		2
2068	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2070)		2
2069	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2070)		2
2070	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.62m wide by 0.62m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3006	2
2071	Cancelled context			
2072	Cancelled context			
2073	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.05m wide by 0.49m deep with steep sides and a flat base	Pit		3
2074	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1.05m wide by 0.4m deep with fairly steep sides and a flat base	Ditch	3014	3
2075	Indeterminate feature, 2.25m wide by 0.85m deep, steep sides on western edge, shallow on eastern edge with a concave base	Pit		3
2080	Soft plastic bluish grey silty clay	Fill of (2073)		3
2081	Soft greyish brown silt with occasional charcoal	Fill of (2074)		3
2082	Soft light brown sandy silt with with dark streaks	Fill of (2075)		3
2083	Soft/friable mid brown grey silt with moderate fired clay fragments	Fill of (2084)		2
2084	Irregular shaped feature, 0.5m wide by 60mm deep with concave shallow sides and an uneven base	Pit		2
2085	Firm mid greyish brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2086)		2
2086	Equivalent to [2013]	Ditch	3012	2
2087	Friable dark brown silt with occasional shell and charcoal flecks	Fill of (2088)		5
2088	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.55m wide by 0.26m deep with steep straight sides and a flat base	Ditch	3013	5
2089	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional shell flecks and fragments	Fill of (2098)		5
2090	Friable mid olive green greyish brown silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional shell flecks and fragments	Fill of (2098)		5
2091	Firm mid brownish reddish yellow clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2098)		5
2092	Firm mid bluish grey slightly ashy clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2098)		5
2093	Firm mid greyish blue silt with light brown laminations	Fill of (2098)		5
2094	Firm black silty clay and charcoal with light brown mottle	Fill of (2098)		5
2095	firm mid bluish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2098)		5
2096	Firm mid bluish grey clayey silt with light brown mottle	Fill of (2098)		5
2097	Firm mid greyish brown silt	Fill of (2098)		5
2098	Indeterminate feature, 3m wide by 0.79m deep, near vertical sides and an irregular base	Pit	3009	5
2099	Firm mid brownish grey silt with black mottles, frequent charcoal and burnt silt patches.	Backfill/dump		5

No.	Description	Interpretation	Group	Phase
2100	Firm mid brown reddish yellow slightly sandy clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of (2098)		5
2101	Firm friable mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt with frequent charcoal and flecks of shell	Fill of (2110)		4
2102	Firm/friable mid reddish greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2110)		4
2103	Friable mid brown laminated silt	Fill of (2110)		4
2104	Firm and slightly plastic mid brownish bluish grey silty clay	Fill of (2110)		4
2105	Friable mid brown laminated silt	Fill of (2110)		4
2106	Friable dark reddish yellow brown clayey silt	Fill of (2110)		4
2107	Firm mid yellowish red clayey silt	Fill of (2110)		4
2108	Firm mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt with light grey brown mottle and frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of (2110)		4
2109	Firm but friable mid yellowish grey brown silt	Fill of (2110)		4
2110	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1.48m wide by 0.48m deep, with concave sides and base	Ditch	3011	4
2111	Firm mid yellowish grey brown silt with frequent charcoal and rare flecks of burnt soil	Fill of (2114)		2
2112	Firm, slightly friable black silt with grey brown mottle and orange flecks and abundant charcoal	Fill of (2114)		2
2113	Firm mid grey brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks	Fill of (2114)		2
2114	Circular feature, 0.7m wide by 0.41m deep with steep slightly concave sides and a concave base.	Pit		2
2115	Friable mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2123)		4
2116	Friable mid brownish grey slightly clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2123)		4
2117	Friable mid brownish yellow red clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks	Fill of (2123)		4
2118	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2123)		4
2119	Firm mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt	Fill of (2123)		4
2120	Firm light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2123)		4
2121	Soft friable mid to dark greyish brown slightly sandy clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2123)		4
2122	Firm mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt with rare flecks of burnt soil	Fill of (2123)		4
2123	Equivalent to [2110]	Ditch	3011	4
2124	Soft friable black silt with orange flecks, occasional fired clay fragments, frequent shell and moderate charcoal fragments and flecks.	Fill of (2129)		3
2125	Soft mid reddish brown silt with occasional shell and charcoal flecks	Fill of (2129)		3
2126	Soft dark brownish grey silt with occasional shell and charcoal and fired clay fragments	Fill of (2129)		3
2127	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate iron pan staining	Fill of (2129)		3
2128	Soft mid yellowish grey clayey silt with frequent iron pan flecks	Fill of (2129)		3
2129	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.85m wide by 0.55m deep with steep sides and a flat base	Ditch	3007	3
2130	Firm light brownish yellow sand with rare charcoal	Fill of (2075)		3
2131	Soft light brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal	Fill of (2075)		3

No.	Description	Interpretation	Group	Phase
2132	Soft light brown sandy silt with orange patches moderate burnt clay and occasional charcoal	Fill of (2075)		3
2133	Soft light brown sandy silt with orange tinge and frequent fragments of burnt clay	Fill of (2073)		3
2134	Soft light brown sandy silt with darker patches and occasional charcoal	Fill of (2075)		3
2135	Soft light brown sandy silt with darker patches, occasional shell fragments and rare charcoal	Fill of (2073)		3
2136	Soft mid brown sandy clay silt with occasional shell fragments and charcoal, 0.16m thick	Subsoil		5
2137	Friable dark grey sandy clayey silt, 0.23m thick	Topsoil		6
2138	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 1.32m wide by 0.9m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch		3
2139	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and shell	Fill of (2138)		3
2140	Friable grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and shell	Fill of (2138)		3
2141	Friable mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (2138)		3
2142	Friable mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (2138)		3
2143	Friable light yellow silt	Fill of (2138)		3
2144	Friable mid grey silt with occasional charcoal and shell	Fill of (2147)		3
2145	Friable mid grey silt clay with occasional shell	Fill of (2147)		3
2146	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2147)		3
2147	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1.3m wide by 0.65m deep with concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	3021	3
2148	Feature, 1.45m wide by 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides at terminus and a fairly flat base	Pit	3016	4
2149	Soft mottled light brown yellow brown and grey clayey sandy silt with rare burnt clay inclusions	Fill of (2148)		4
2151	Oval feature, 0.55m long by 0.4m wide by 0.31m deep with steep sides and a concave base	Posthole		2
2152	Soft mottled light brown and yellowish brown and grey sandy clayey silt with inclusions of rare burnt clay	Fill of (2151)		2
2153	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2154)		2
2154	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.92m wide by 0.3m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3006	2
2155	Soft friable mid greyish brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks, moderate shell and occasional fired clay fragments.	Fill of (2159)		3
2156	Soft friable dark brownish grey silt with moderate shell and charcoal fragments.	Fill of (2159)		3
2157	Soft friable mid brownish grey silt with occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of (2159)		3
2158	Soft friable mid reddish brown and yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and shell fragments	Fill of (2159)		3
2159	Curvilinear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.39m deep with near vertical to well sloping sides and a flat base	Ditch	3018	3
2160	Soft, friable mid reddish brown silt with occasional shell, charcoal and fired clay fragments and flecks	Fill of (2161)		2
2161	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 40mm deep with a flat base	Ditch		2
2162	Soft friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional shell, charcoal and fragments and flecks of fired clay and small sub rounded stones	Fill of (2163)		4
2163	Curvilinear feature, aligned north-south, 0.39m deep with concave well sloping sides and a slightly curved base	Ditch	3007	4
2164	Friable dark grey silty clay with occasional shell	Fill of (2165)		2

No.	Description	Interpretation	Group	Phase
2165	Rectangular feature, 0.28m long by 0.25m wide by 0.32m deep with vertical straight sides and a concave base	Post hole		2
2166	Friable mid grey silt with occasional shell	Fill of (2169)		3
2167	Friable slightly greenish grey silt with occasional shell	Fill of (2169)		3
2168	Friable light grey clayey silt	Fill of (2169)		3
2169	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 1m wide by 0.82m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3018	3
2170	Friable mid grey silt with occasional shell	Fill of (2173)		3
2171	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (2173)		3
2172	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2173)		3
2173	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.5m wide by 0.5m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3019	3
2174	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (2176)		3
2175	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2176)		3
2176	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.32m wide by 0.35m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3020	3
2177	Soft friable mid reddish brown silt with occasional shell and charcoal flecks	Fill of (2178)		2
2178	Oval feature, 0.35m wide by 0.13m deep with steep sides and a slightly curving base	Posthole		2
2179	Soft friable mid reddish brown silt with occasional charcoal and shell flecks	Fill of (2181)		3
2180	Soft and friable mid greyish brown silt with occasional shell and charcoal flecks and iron pan staining.	Fill of (2181)		3
2181	Curvilinear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.35m wide by 0.3m deep with near vertical sides and slightly curved base	Ditch	3018	3
2182	Firm dark brown clayey silt with frequent shell and charcoal flecks	Fill of (2195)		5
2183	Firm dark greyish greenish brown clayey silt with frequent shell and moderate charcoal flecks	Fill of (2195)		5
2184	Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with light brown mottle	Fill of (2195)		5
2185	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal and moderate shell	Fill of (2195)		5
2186	Firm mid bluish grey clayey silt with brown mottle and moderate charcoal flecks.	Fill of (2195)		5
2187	Same as (2100) and (2091)	Fill of (2195)		5
2188	Same as (2094)	Fill of (2195)		5
2189	Firm mid bluish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of (2195)		5
2190	Friable, mid brownish bluish grey slightly clayey silt with frequent charcoal and moderate shell fragments	Fill of (2195)		5
2191	Firm mid greyish blue clayey silt with brown mottle and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2195)		5
2192	Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with grey mottle and occasional clayey patches and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2195)		5
2193	Friable dark bluish grey silt and ash with white specks and frequent charcoal and frequent lenses of burnt silt	Fill of (2195)		5
2194	Friable light yellow grey brown slightly sandy silt	Fill of (2195)		5
2195	Rectangular feature, 3.86m long by 2.9m wide by 0.88m deep with vertical sides becoming shallower to the north and an irregular base.	Pit	3009	5
2196	Friable mid greyish brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2197)		2
2197	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.85m wide by 0.15m deep with concave sides and concave base with a dimple	Ditch		2

No.	Description	Interpretation	Group	Phase
2198	Cancelled context			
2199	Soft friable mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (2203)		3
2200	Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with yellow patches occasional shell and charcoal flecks	Fill of (2203)		3
2201	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional red flecks	Fill of (2203)		3
2202	Soft friable dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional shell and CBM fragments and flecks.	Fill of (2203)		3
2203	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1.3m wide and 0.64m deep with concave profile	Ditch	3014	3
2204	Soft mid yellowish grey clayey silt with rare shell, occasional charcoal	Fill of (2203)		3
2205	Soft yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal, rare fired clay flecks	Fill of (2203)		3
2206	Soft mid yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal	Fill of (2203)		3
2207	Oval feature, 1.15m wide by 0.25m deep with concave sides and base	Pit	3016	4
2208	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (2207)		4
2209	Oval feature, 0.75m wide by 0.25m deep with rounded concave profile	Pit		3
2210	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (2209)		3
2211	Friable light yellowish brown silt	Fill of (2195)		5
2212	Friable yellowish brown silt	Fill of (2195)		5
2213	Friable greyish brown silt with occasional shell and charcoal flecks, fired clay flecks	Fill of (2217)		3
2214	Friable mid brownish grey silt with occasional charcoal and shell flecks	Fill of (2217)		3
2215	Friable brown clayey silt	Fill of (2217)		3
2216	Friable brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and burnt silt	Fill of (2217)		3
2217	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest , 0.4m wide by 0.59m deep with concave profile	Ditch		3
2218	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (2223)		3
2219	Friable dark grey silt with occasional shell fragments and charcoal	Fill of (2223)		3
2220	Friable mid yellow silt	Fill of (2223)		3
2221	Friable dark grey silt with frequent shell, occasional charcoal, heated silt	Fill of (2223)		3
2222	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (2223)		3
2223	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.8m wide by 0.45m deep with concave sides and base	Ditch	3022	3
2224	Friable mid grey silt	Fill of (2227)		3
2225	Friable light grey silty clay with occasional cassy patches	Fill of (2227)		3
2226	Friable light grey silty clay	Fill of (2227)		3
2227	Linear feature, aligned northwest—southeast, 0.6m wide by 0.48m deep with concave profile	Ditch	3008	3
2228	Friable greyish brown silt with occasional shell flecks	Fill of (2231)		2
2229	Friable yellowish grey silt	Fill of (2231)		2
2230	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (2231)		2
2231	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.53m wide by 0.5m deep with concave profile	Ditch		2
2232	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional shell frags	Fill of (2233)		3



No.	Description	Interpretation	Group	Phase
2233	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.17m wide by 0.22m deep with concave profile	Ditch	3020	3
2234	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal	Fill of (2235)		4
2235	Circular feature, 0.7m wide by 0.35m deep with a steep-sided profile	Pit		4
2236	Friable dark grey silty clay with frequent shell, occasional charcoal	Fill of (2237)		3
2237	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 1.5m wide by 0.52m deep with a concave profile	Ditch		3
2238	Friable mid greyish brown silt with rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of (2239)		3
2239	Circular feature, 0.63m wide by 0.16m deep with steep, slightly concave sides	Pit		3
2240	Firm, dark brownish grey silt with rare charcoal flecks	Fill of (2241)		6
2241	Irregular feature, 0.8m wide by 0.15m deep with near vertical sides	Pit		6
2242	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (2237)		5
2243	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2237)		5
2244	Friable mid grey silty clay	Fill of (2237)		5
2245	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional shell, charcoal	Fill of (2254)		3
2246	Soft black grey silt with frequent charcoal, occasional fired clay	Fill of (2258)		3
2247	Friable dark grey silty clay with occasional shell, charcoal, rare fired clay flecks.	Fill of (2260)		3
2248	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional shell	Fill of (2260)		3
2249	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal	Fill of (2250)		3
2250	Circular feature, 0.32m wide by 0.19m deep with straight near vertical sides	Posthole		3
2251	Friable yellowish grey silt	Fill of (2254)		3
2252	Friable dark grey silty clay with occasional shell	Fill of (2254)		3
2253	Soft yellowish grey silt	Fill of (2254)		3
2254	Sub-rounded feature, 1.5m diameter by 0.54m deep with steep sides	Pit	3017	5
2255	Friable grey silty clay with occasional shell, charcoal, fired clay	Fill of (2258)		3
2256	Friable grey silty clay with occasional charcoal, cassy lenses	Fill of (2257)		2
2257	Rounded feature, 0.5m wide by 0.09m deep with a concave profile	Pit		2
2258	?Rectangular feature, 1.23m long by 0.6m wide by 0.52m deep with near vertical sides	Pit		3
2259	Soft yellow silt	Fill of (2260)		3
2260	Sub-rounded feature, 1.1m diameter by 0.45m deep with steep sides	Pit		3
2261	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal, shell flecks	Fill of (2262)		5
2262	Linear feature, 0.55m wide by 0.33m deep with concave profile	Ditch	3010	5
2263	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent shell, charcoal	Fill of (2265)		5
2264	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks, shell	Fill of (2265)		5
2265	Oval feature, 1m wide by 0.45m deep with steep sides	Pit	3009	5
2266	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (2270)		3
2267	Friable light grey silt	Fill of (2270)		3
2268	Friable mid grey silty clay with occasional shell,	Fill of (2270)		3
2269	Friable light greyish yellow silt	Fill of (2270)		3

No.	Description	Interpretation	Group	Phase
2270	Rounded feature, 0.94m wide by 0.46m deep with concave profile	Pit	3017	3
2271	Irregular feature, 1.5m diameter by 0.28m deep	Tree Throw		6
2272	Friable grey brown silt	Fill of (2271)		6
2273	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (2274)		5
2274	Linear feature, aligned north-south, 0.18m deep by 0.6m wide with gradually sloping concave profile	Ditch	3013	5
2275	Fully articulated pig skeleton	Burial		5
2276	Discrete sub-ovoid feature, 0.25m deep by 1.6m long by 1m wide	Grave		5
2277	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of (2276)		5
2278	Unstratified finds retrieval			

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### INTRODUCTION

A large mixed assemblage of finds, 391 items weighing a total of 7304g, was recovered. Pottery was the most abundant class of material, accounting for approximately 54% of the total artefact assemblage, though fired clay was also fairly common, constituting 25% of the collection. Artefacts mostly ranged in date between the Late Saxon and early modern periods, that is, the 9<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, though there was also a couple of Roman pieces. Mollusc shell occurred abundantly, with two separate contexts yielding very large groups.

#### ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of two sherds from two vessels weighing 16 grams were recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1

##### Condition

Both sherds are in poor condition.

##### Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	Alter	Comments	NoS	NoV	W (g)
2247	SAMSG	Southern Gaulish Samian ware		FLAKE	BS	1	1	1
2277	GREY	Greyware	JB	ABR	RIM	1	1	15

##### Provenance

Both sherds are residual in Ditch [2260] and Burial [2276].

##### Potential

Both sherds should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

##### Summary

Two Roman sherds were stratified with later material. Their presence indicates activity of this date occurring in the area.

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 211 sherds from 156 vessels weighing 3155 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary shown in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the late Saxon to the post-medieval period. A small number of sherds were covered from soil samples and these have been added to the archive. Four sherds were removed to the Kesteven pottery type series which is maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

### Condition

Overall, the material is in abraded condition and largely appears to be redeposited. A total of 27 vessels are abraded and nine comprise flaked sherds. This is reflected in the low average sherd weight of 16 grams. Only 19 vessels are represented by more than one sherd; a single cross-context vessel (2201, 2202 and 2206) is present.

Soot residues and carbonised deposits (67 vessels) and spalled sherds (four vessels) indicate vessels were used on a fire or hearth, probably in connection to domestic activities. Two vessels have internal deposits, which are probably a result of use. Eight vessels with leached fabric may have once contained acidic substances, although this can also be indicative of soil conditions post-deposition.

### Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
ANDE	Andenne ware	1000	1200	1	1	1
BOSTTT	Boston Glazed ware - Toynton type	1230	1330	1	1	9
BOU	Bourne D ware	1350	1650	1	1	43
DST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	2	2	42
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	1550	1650	1	1	1
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	2	2	5
GRIMT	Grimston-type ware	1200	1550	1	1	43
GSS	Greensand and shell	1050	1250	2	1	3
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1	5
LFS	Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware	970	1200	7	6	102
LKT	Lincoln kiln-type shelly ware	850	1000	12	10	103
LSH	Lincoln shelly ware	850	1000	41	23 (18*)	425
LSW2	13th to 14th century Lincoln Glazed Ware	1200	1320	1	1	3
PMLOC	Post-medieval Local fabrics	1450	1700	1	1	7
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	2	1	10
SLSNT	South Lincolnshire St Neots Type	980	1100	12	8	61
SLST	South Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1150	1250	1	1	9
SNLS	Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy Ware	970	1080	22	22	334
SNX	Non-local Saxo-Norman wares (generic)	870	1150	1	1	6
ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	12	11	76
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	10	5	806
THETT	Theftord-type fabrics	1000	1150	15	14	173
TORKT	Torksey-type ware	850	1100	1	1	7
TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1280	1500	19	19	550
TOYBT	Toynton Bourne Type	1300	1500	1	1	8
TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	2	1	21
WEMS	Wheel thrown Early Medieval Shell-tempered	1050	1220	4	2	11
WLSS	Wheel thrown Late Saxon Shell Tempered	980	1080	22	13	186
WLSSFE	Wheel Thrown Late Saxon Shell and Iron	980	1080	5	1	14
WLSSQ	Wheel thrown Late Saxon Shell and Quartz	980	1080	8	8	91
<b>TOTAL:</b>				<b>211</b>	<b>161 (156*)</b>	<b>3155</b>

\*excludes cross-context vessels

### Discussion by ceramic period

#### Late Saxon (Mid 9th to 11th century)

A maximum of 123 vessels (ca. 58% of the total assemblage) date to the late Saxon period (Table 2). Vessels from industries located in Lincoln, Torksey and Stamford are present; although these produce a range of sand and shell-tempered wares, it is the latter that dominate this assemblage. The three sand-tempered industries (Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy ware (SNLS), Torksey-type ware (TORKT) and Stamford ware (ST)) continue into the Saxo-Norman period and it is possible that these vessels are later than the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> century shell tempered wares with which they are associated: at least one of the Stamford ware belongs to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and therefore post-dates this ceramic phase.

All the late Saxon ware types present at the site are common in assemblages from this area and across Lincolnshire, indicating extensive trading networks were established across the county at this time. Previous excavations in Old Leake recovered a similar range of late Saxon pottery (see discussion below) and it is clear that Lincoln products dominate these assemblages. Three ware types have only recently been classified (Wheel thrown Late Saxon Shell Tempered (WLSS), Shell and Iron (WLSSFE) and Shell and Quartz (WLSSQ)) but

find spots for these types indicate they cluster along the east coast and in the Boston area. However, a production source has not yet been identified.

Table 2, Summary of the Late Saxon pottery

Cname	NoS	NoV	W (g)
LKT	12	10	103
LSH	41	23 (18*)	425
SNLS	22	22	334
TORKT	1	1	7
WLSS	22	13	186
WLSSFE	5	1	14
WLSSQ	8	8	91
ST	12	11	76
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>89 (84*)</b>	<b>1236</b>

\*excludes cross-context vessel

The range of forms indicates a definite bias towards jars (Table 3). These occur in a range of sizes, with medium and large forms being most common (27 vessels). Two examples, in Lincoln Shelly ware (LSH), have diamond roller stamping on the shoulder. One of these (vessel 01, DR01) dates from the late 9<sup>th</sup> to the early/mid 10<sup>th</sup> century. Small and tiny jars are also present and may have been used as tableware, although soot and carbonised deposits indicate they were used over an open fire for cooking. One of the small jars in WLSS, has a lid seating: a further two small and one tiny jar occur in the same fabric. Further examples of small jars are present in fabric WLSSQ (DR02) and Lincoln Kiln type (LKT), the latter dating from the early/mid 10<sup>th</sup> century (2206). Bowls are less common in the assemblage, although they tend to appear in lower numbers unless specific activities (such as dairying) were taking place. An example in LSH with an in-turned rim decorated with rectangular roller stamping is likely to date to the early/mid 10<sup>th</sup> to mid 10<sup>th</sup> century. Two examples of the same form (although undecorated) are present as Saxo-Norman Lincoln Sandy ware (SNLS). Although production of this ware type does extend into the Saxo-Norman period, it is possible these vessels date to the earliest period of manufacture in the later 10<sup>th</sup> century. One definite pitcher in Stamford ware may have been intended for use at the table, although patchy soot may reveal a more utilitarian use for this vessel.

Table 3, Summary of the Late Saxon forms

Form	NoV
Not classified	14
Bowl	15
Jar	29 (27*)
Jar/ bowl	8
Jar/ pitcher	7
Pitcher	1
Small jar	7
Small jar/ pitcher	1
Tiny jar	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83</b>

\*excludes cross-context vessel

#### Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval (Late 11<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century)

Around 34 vessels (ca. 22% of the total assemblage), date to the Saxo-Norman and early medieval periods (Table 4). As noted above, some of the Stamford ware vessels may belong in this ceramic phase. Only two of the locally produced wares come from a known production centre (Stamford), and the remainder are known (or suspected) to be manufactured in the county. The Thetford ware (THETT) vessels are regional imports and a single unknown non-local fabric is likely to be produced outside Lincolnshire (SNX). A single imported sherd of Andenne is a rare occurrence; this type is known at 11 other sites in Lincolnshire and tends only to be present on sites with substantial Saxo-Norman settlement. Interestingly, Andenne ware has not been recovered from other archaeological interventions close to this site. St. Neot's, Stamford and Thetford-type wares often occur contemporaneously and tend to dominate assemblages of this date. Of interest in this group is the presence of a locally made St. Neot's type ware (the diagnostic feature of which is that it lacks punctate brachiopod), alongside the Thetford-type and Stamford wares. Jars and bowls are still the most common forms, and a range of sizes are still evident (Table 5). None of the vessels are decorated and neither fabrics nor forms can be closely dated.

Table 4, Summary of the Saxo-Norman and Early Medieval pottery

Cname	NoS	NoV	W (g)
ANDE	1	1	1
DST	2	2	42
GSS	2	1	3
LFS	7	6	102
SLSNT	9	6	55
SLST	1	1	9
SNX	1	1	6
THETT	15	14	173
WEMS	4	2	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>402</b>

Table 5, Summary of the Saxo-Norman and Early Medieval forms

Form	NoV
Not classified	4
Bowl	5
Jar	11
Jar/ bowl	6
Jar/ pitcher	1
Large bowl	1
Large jar/ pitcher	1
Large vessel	1
Pitcher	2
Small bowl	1
Tiny jar	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>

*Medieval (Early 13th to 15th)*

A relatively small number of medieval vessels are present, suggesting that activity was less intense than in previous periods (Table 6). The medieval assemblage is dominated by the products of Toynton-all-Saints, which is not surprising given the prodigious output and proximity of this industry. Speculation that other, as yet unknown, production centres were producing Toynton type wares (as recently confirmed at Boston) may account for these vessels. Certainly at OLV05, several of these appeared to be misfired and were seconds, if not actual production waste. Single vessels from other production centres in Lincolnshire and Norfolk indicate trading contacts with a wider area. This group is far less varied and extensive than that produced by a previous excavation southeast of this site (Boyle and Young, 2007).

Table 6, Summary of the medieval pottery

Cname	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BOSTTT	1	1	9
GRIMT	1	1	43
LSW2	1	1	3
POTT	2	1	10
TOY	19	19	550
TOYBT	1	1	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>623</b>

*Post Medieval (Late 15th to 18th century)*

A small number of post-medieval vessels, dating to between the late 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries were recovered (Table 7). These include types which are common in assemblages from this area and which have been identified in other excavated assemblages from Old Leake.

Table 7, Summary of the Post Medieval pottery

Cname	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BOU	1	1	43
DUTRT	1	1	1
GRE	2	2	5
LERTH	1	1	5
PMLOC	1	1	7
TB	10	5	806
TOYII	2	1	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>888</b>

Early Modern (18th to 20th century)

No pottery dating to the early modern period was present in the assemblage.

Discussion by Phase

Phase 1

No pottery was associated with this phase.

Phase 2

A single flake of post medieval pottery was recovered from (1003).

Phase 3

A total of 78 vessels are associated with features in this phase. A small number of vessels were recovered from pits (Table 8). On the whole, the vessels are represented by small, single sherds and are clearly re-deposited although largely date to the Saxo-Norman period. Pottery from the ditches in this phase (Table 9a and 9b) follows a similar pattern. Ditch [2203] (group 3014) produced a single rim sherd from a small Lincoln Kiln Type jar and cross-context vessel (V01, DR01) in LSH, fabric E. Ditch [2129] (group 3007) contained a small group of eight late Saxon vessels. These comprise shell and sand tempered types produced in Lincoln (LKT, LSH, SNLS) and a single wheel-thrown late Saxon shell-tempered ware vessel (WLSS). Only one vessel is represented by more than one sherd. This, combined with the low average sherd weight for this feature (12 grams) suggests that all the pottery is re-deposited. However, the lack of later material does suggest that this pottery was deposited in the late Saxon period, most likely during the late 10<sup>th</sup> century, indicating that the pottery has been disturbed and redistributed across the site during this period.

Table 8, Total number of vessels from Phase 3 pits

Cname	[1011]	[1077]	[2009]	[2017]	[2021]	[2075]	[2209]	[2239]	[2258]		[2260]	
	(1007)	(1076)	(2008)	(2016)	(2020)	(2082)	(2210)	(2238)	(2246)	(2255)	(2247)	(2248)
ANDE								1				
LFS											1	1
LSH						1	1			1		2
SLSNT			3									
SNLS		1			1		1		2		2	1
ST	1		2	2								
THETT									1		3	2
WEMS			1						1			
WLSS						1						
WLSSQ											1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 9a, Total number of vessels from Phase 3 ditches

Cname	[2027]	[2030]	[2032]	[2045]	[2074]	[2129]				[2159]	
	(2025)	(2028)	(2031)	(2044)	(2081)	(2124)	(2126)	(2127)	(2128)	(2155)	(2156)
DST		1									
LFS				2							
LKT			1				2			1	
LSH								1	1		
SLSNT			1		1						

Cname	[2027]	[2030]	[2032]	[2045]	[2074]	[2129]				[2159]	
	(2025)	(2028)	(2031)	(2044)	(2081)	(2124)	(2126)	(2127)	(2128)	(2155)	(2156)
SNLS								1	2	1	1
ST	1				1						
THETT					1						
WLSS			2	1		2					
WLSSQ			2								
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 9b, Total number of vessels from Phase 3 ditches

Cname	[2169]		[2181]	[2203]			[2217]	[2237]
	(2166)	(2167)	(2179)	(2201)	(2202)	(2206)	(2213)	(2236)
LFS							1	
LKT						1		
LSH				2*	1*	1*		1
PMLOC								1
SNLS		1					1	
SNX							1	
ST	1						1	
TB								1
THETT							1	
WLSS			1				1	
WLSSFE							1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2*</b>	<b>1*</b>	<b>2*</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

\*Includes cross-context vessel

**Phase 4**

Twenty-three vessels are associated with features in Phase 4. There is no apparent concentration of material and small amounts of residual pottery are stratified with redeposited medieval vessels.

Table 10, Total number of vessels from Phase 4 features

Cname	Pits				Ditches							Gully	
	[2019]	[2055]	[2207]	[2235]	[2041]			[2064]	[2110]	[2123]	[2163]	[2066]	
	(2018)	(2054)	(2208)	(2234)	(2036)	(2037)	(2039)	(2056)	(2060)	(2101)	(2115)	(2162)	(2065)
DUTRT	1												
GRIMT													1
LKT								1				1	
LSH				1		1						1	
POTT			1										
SLSNT						1							
SLST										1			
SNLS		2	1										
THETT		1				1							
TOY				2	1								
TOYII				1									
WLSS							1				1		
WLSSQ		1						1					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

**Phase 5**

Relatively high amounts of Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman wares are stratified with late medieval and early post medieval wares in Phase 5 features. Later wares are represented by a small number of vessels although it is notable that several of these comprise large sherds. However, none of the material appears to represent primary deposition and no clusters of 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery are evident. The only possible concentration occurs in Ditch [2007] (group 3010), although this still a small group totalling just 12 medieval vessels.



**Phase 6**

No pottery was associated with this phase.

**Unphased**

A total of 19 vessels come from unphased deposits (2076), (2078) and (2278).

**Potential**

Previous archaeological interventions produced a similar range of material to that recovered from OLSL07. A total of 1,805 vessels dating from the early/middle Saxon to early modern periods have been recorded from five sites (SLOB01, SLO03, OLV05, OLSL06, OLSL07). Table 11 provides a breakdown of late Saxon to early post-medieval ware types recovered from each of these sites (ware types with less than 4 examples from all the sites are excluded). There is a clear concentration of pottery from OLV05, even allowing for differences in the total area excavated. Late Saxon activity is clearly evident and the very high numbers of Lincoln products (LKT, LSH, SNLS) is striking. This may be followed by a contraction of occupation in the late 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, as there is a marked decrease in the amount of pottery dating to this period. Medieval ceramics from these sites are diverse and include a number of wares produced in Lincolnshire, as well as Nottingham, East Anglia and Yorkshire. Given the proximity of Old Leake to Boston, the lack of imported pottery is perhaps something of a surprise. The range and amount of medieval pottery appears more diverse and concentrated at OLV05, perhaps highlighting a spatial difference in rubbish disposal. In later periods, the diversity of ceramics appears quashed by the dominance of Toynnton wares (TOY, TOYII and TB). Small amounts of imported pottery are present, a trend which is typical of later medieval and early post-medieval assemblages.

Table 11, Number of vessels from excavations at Old Leake

Period	Cname	slob01	slo03	olv05	olsl06	olsl07	Total Vessels*
Late Saxon	EST	1		4			5
	LKT		84	51	4	10	148
	LSH	6	50	71		18	147
	SNLS		45	26	2	22	95
	TORKT	2			2	1	5
	WLSS					13	11
	WLSSQ					8	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>419</b>	
Late Saxon to Saxo-Norman	GSS			3		1	4
	LFS		3	1		6	10
	SLSNT					8	6
	SNEOT	1	6	16			23
	ST	2	8	21		11	42
	THETT	1	2	17		14	34
	TORK		21	5			26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>63</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>145</b>	
Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval	DST			3		2	5
	ELQC			4			4
	LEMS		2	2			4
	SLST		3	5		1	9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	
Early Medieval	EMHM		3	8	10		21
	BOSTTT			6		1	7
	BOUA		1	10	2		13
	GRIMT		1	7		1	9
	LSW2		1	4		1	6
	POTT			11		1	12
	SCAR			4			4
	TOY	2	148	437		19	606
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>678</b>	
Medieval to early Post-medieval	BOU		2	25		1	28
	CIST			13			13
	DUTR		3	5			8
	RAER			4			4
	TB	1	3	136		5	145
	TOYII		14	122		1	137
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>305</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>335</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1599</b>

This brief overview of pottery from excavations at Old Leake indicates the potential for further synthetic work. These assemblages may provide further insights into how the settlement developed, and a spatial analysis of pottery might identify areas associated with particular activities or periods of activity (e.g. patterns of rubbish disposal in the late Saxon period).

Whilst the provenance of many of the ware types is reasonable secure, some would benefit from chemical and thin section analysis to help identify or confirm their source. In particular, the wheel-thrown shell tempered late Saxon types (WLSS, WLSSF and WLSSQ) and the medieval Toynton vessels would benefit from this work. Two vessels are recommended for illustration.

None of the pottery poses any problems for long-term storage and should be retained. The assemblage may require reanalysis in light of further excavation at the site.

### Summary

A small but significant assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site, indicating domestic activity occurring in the immediate vicinity from the late Saxon period onwards. The range of pottery is similar to that found during previous archaeological work and provides further evidence for the date and type of habitation occurring in Old Leake between the late 9<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of 12 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 534 grams were recovered from the site.

### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 15.

### Condition

All the fragments are abraded and flaked, as indicated by the low average fragment weight of 44 grams.

### Results

Table 12, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
2006	BRK	Brick	Calcareous; vitrified	1	150	Flake; mortar; handmade; soot including over break	Post medieval?
2006	BRK	Ceramic Building Material	Calcareous	6	362	Flakes; handmade	Post medieval?
2136	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Calcareous	1	7	Abraded	
2210	CBM	Ceramic Building Material		1	1	Abraded	
2240	CBM	Ceramic Building Material		1	1	Abraded	
2277	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Calcareous	2	13	Abraded	

### Provenance

Brick fragments were recovered from Ditch [2007]. Non-diagnostic ceramic building material came from subsoil (2136), pits [2209] and [2241] and Burial [2276].

### Potential

None of the fragment poses any problems for long terms storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

### Summary

Small amount of brick and ceramic building material were recovered from the site.

**FIRED CLAY**

By Anne Boyle

**Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Archive Catalogue 2. A total of 19 fragments were retrieved from soil samples; these are included in the archive catalogue.

**Condition**

The vast majority of the fired clay comprises small, abraded fragments.

**Provenance**

The majority of the fired clay came from features in phase 3, with pits [1009], [2258] and [2260] producing 15, 25 and 28 fragments respectively. These are the only concentrations, although the likelihood is that (as with the pottery) all of this material is redeposited.

**Range**

A few fragments appear to have finished surfaces and evidence for finger wiping; these may be from surfaces. Evidence of lath impressions may indicate some pieces are daub. A possible object is present in (2248) (phase 3, pit [2260]), although not enough of it survives for its form to be recognised. Fired clay from (1072) (phase 2, [ditch [1066]]) has a fuel ash deposit adhering to the surface. This is associated with a single sherd of late 10<sup>th</sup> to mid 11<sup>th</sup> century date. This may be connected to metal working, and a late Saxon crucible was recovered from nearby during a previous excavation (OLV05).

NOT POT IN  
1072?

**Potential**

None of the fragment poses any problems for long terms storage and should be retained. No further work is required on the assemblage.

**Summary**

A small group of fired clay, possibly connected to domestic and industrial activity, was recovered from the site. All the material is stratified with pottery that pre-dates the 12<sup>th</sup> century, indicating the fragments of fired clay fall into the late Saxon period.

**MOLLUSC SHELLS**

By Gary Taylor

**Introduction**

A large number, over 2000, of fragments of mollusc shell weighing a total of 5273g were recovered from stratified contexts.

**Provenance**

The mollusc shell was recovered from pit fills (1003, 1076, 2016, 2054, 2245, 2248), ditch fills (1020, 1046, 1059, 1069, 1072, 2031, 2037, 2038, 2044, 2048, 2056, 2059, 2065, 2081, 2101, 2124, 2126, 2145, 2155, 2156, 2162, 2167, 2179, 2180, 2202, 2206, 2213, 2214, 2216, 2221, 2236, 2243, 2247, 2255, 2273), posthole fills (2164, 2177), and the infill of an animal burial (2277).

**Condition**

The overall condition of the remains was poor to good.

**Results**

Table 13, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
1003	mussel	shell		1	1	
1020	mussel	shell		1	1	
1046	mussel	shell		1	3	
1059	mussel	shell		11	13	
1069	mussel	shell		3	4	

OLSL07 Finds Appendix

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
1072	mussel	shell		1	1	
1076	cockle	shell		3	5	
2016	cockle	shell		3	4	
2031	mussel	shell		1321	3331	
	cockle	shell		6	10	
2037	mussel	shell		5	5	
	cockle	shell		6	6	
	tellin	shell		2	1	
2038	cockle	shell		1	3	
2044	mussel	shell		9	29	
2048	mussel	shell		26	75	
2054	mussel	shell		11	6	
	cockle	shell		3	2	
2056	mussel	shell		28	31	
	cockle	shell		10	14	
	tellin	shell		4	1	
	oyster	shell		1	1	
2059	mussel	shell		37	42	
	cockle	shell		17	21	
	tellin	shell		3	1	
	oyster	shell		1	1	
2065	mussel	shell		10	3	
	cockle	shell		1	1	
2076	mussel	shell		10	5	
2078	mussel	shell		25	54	
2081	mussel	shell		6	9	
2101	mussel	shell		2	1	
2124	cockle	shell		4	1	
	tellin	shell		2	1	
2126	mussel	shell		7	7	
	cockle	shell		13	24	
	tellin	shell		5	1	
2145	cockle	shell		1	1	
2155	mussel	shell		18	14	
2156	mussel	shell		5	5	
2162	mussel	shell		6	13	
	cockle	shell		1	1	
2164	mussel	shell		3	4	
2167	mussel	shell		16	14	
	cockle	shell		2	6	
2177	mussel	shell		4	1	
2179	mussel	shell		1	2	
2180	mussel	shell		1	1	
2202	mussel	shell		4	4	
2206	mussel	shell		10	6	
2213	mussel	shell		1	1	
2214	mussel	shell		3	3	
2216	mussel	shell		2	2	
2221	mussel	shell		-	1107	
2236	mussel	shell		6	4	
	cockle	shell		1	1	
2243	mussel	shell		19	6	
2245	mussel	shell		8	14	
	cockle	shell		1	3	
2246	mussel	shell		104	186	
2247	mussel	shell		24	23	
2248	mussel	shell		46	100	
2255	mussel	shell		12	22	
2273	mussel	shell		7	7	
2277	mussel	shell		1	1	
	cockle	shell		1	2	
				1909	5273	

**Summary**

A large amount of marine mollusc shell, the vast quantity of it mussel, was recovered. There is also some cockle shells and a few tellins and oyster. Assemblages from (2058) and (2059) contain all four species and may be waste from dredging or seaweed gathering. Moderate-large groups of mussel shell were recovered from (2048, 2078, 2243, 2246, 2247, 2248) and these may be deposits of food debris. Extremely large groups of mussel were found in (2031) and (2221). These were found in a ditch and are likely to be food waste. However, similar large groups of mussel shell have been found at a variety of locations around the Wash and have been interpreted as debris in pits operating as shellfish holding tanks. Where such remains have been dated they are usually found to be Late Saxon.

**GLASS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

A single piece of modern glass weighing 1g was recovered.

**Condition**

The glass is in good condition.

**Results**

*Table 14, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
2210	Colourless window glass	1	1	20 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The glass was recovered from a pit fill. It may be intrusive in this deposit.

**Potential**

The glass is of negligible potential other than possibly providing some dating evidence.

**CLAY PIPE**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction**

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

**Condition**

All the clay pipe is in good condition.

**Results**

*Table 15, Clay Pipe*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
2006	1	4				5	21	Includes 1 well-burnished bowl of Oswald's type G4, c. 1600-40, and a heeled bowl fragment	1600-40

**Provenance**

The clay pipe was recovered from a ditch fill. Most of the clay pipes are probably fairly local products of the Boston area. However, the complete bowl is of a form that pre-dates the advent of pipe production in Lincolnshire, which was c. 1640. The bowl is well-made and highly burnished and is probably a Dutch import.

**Range**

Mostly stems were recovered but a complete bowl was also collected. All of the clay pipes are 17<sup>th</sup> century in date.

**Potential**

The main potential of the pipe is in providing greater clarity of dating. However, the Dutch pipe is also of interest.

**OTHER FINDS**

By Gary Taylor

**Introduction**

A moderate assemblage of mixed finds, comprising 61 items weighing a total of 2719g, was recovered.

**Condition**

Most of the finds are in good condition. However, the iron is mostly extremely encrusted, and the charcoal is inherently fragile.

**Results**

Table 16, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
1046	Industrial debris	Plano-convex hearth bottom (iron smithing slag), concave upper surface	1	858	
1058	stone	Natural stone	1	54	
2006	lead	Window came	1	15	
	iron	D-shaped buckle	1	62	
	irons	nails	4	7	
	iron	Unidentified, possible severely encrusted nail	1	59	
	Copper alloy	pins	2	1	
	stone	Lava quern? Or possibly cinder	3(link)	35	
2033	charcoal	charcoal	1	1	
2037	iron	nail	1	5	
	charcoal	charcoal	21	4	
2054	iron	nails	2	7	
2059	charcoal	Charcoal, roundwood	3	1	
2089	iron	Natural iron pan	1	475	
2115	iron	Nail?	1	26	
2126	stone	Pestle/pounder, burnt	1	249	
	stone	Burnt stone	1	12	
2128	stone	Natural stone, 1 side slightly smoothed, paving?	1	352	
2162	stone	Natural flint pebbles	2	39	
2179	charcoal	charcoal	1	1	
	iron	nail	1	7	
2213	iron	Unidentified amorphous lump, iron pan??	2(link)	15	
	stone	Burnt stone	1	144	
	stone	Natural pebble	1	60	
2214	stone	Natural pebble	1	60	
2234	stone	Natural stone	1	181	
2238	iron	nail	1	7	
2240	iron	nail	1	23	
2266	charcoal	charcoal	2	3	
2277	iron	Nail?	1	16	

**Provenance**

The other finds were recovered from pit fills (2054, 2089, 2234, 2238, 2240, 2266), ditch fills (1046, 1058, 2006, 2033, 2037, 2059, 2115, 2126, 2128, 2162, 2179, 2213, 2214), and the infill of an animal burial (2277).

**Range**

The other finds are mostly metal, stone and charcoal, though there is also a piece of industrial residue. None of the pieces are readily datable.

A moderate quantity of stone was recovered. Although much of this is 'natural', with no obvious working or reuse, it remains that stone does not occur naturally in the Old Leake area. It is therefore likely to be imported material, perhaps for use in buildings or metallated pathways.

**Potential**

The other finds have fairly limited potential. However, the plano-convex hearth bottom is of note and may indicate iron smithing in the vicinity, though the lack of associated slag suggests this industrial activity did not

occur within the investigated areas.

The possible lava quern may indicate food grinding on site, and this is perhaps supported by the pestle/pounder. However, the 'lava' lacks some of its more characteristic traits and the identification is equivocal.

The other, mostly natural, stone may indicate buildings or stone paths in the area.

### SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 17 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 17, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
1003	16th to 18th	Date on a single sherd
1007	12th	Date on a single sherd
1076	Late 10th to mid 11th	Date on a single sherd
2006	1600-40	Date on clay pipe. Includes post-medieval CBM
2008	Late 11th to 12th	
2016	12th	
2018	14th to 16th	Date on a single sherd
2020	Late 10th to mid 11th	
2025	12th	
2028	Mid 12th to early/mid 13th	Date on a single sherd
2031	Mid/late 10th to 11th	
2033	Mid/late 10th to 11th	Date on a single sherd
2036	Late 13th to 15th	Date on a single sherd
2037	12th	Date on a single sherd
2039	Mid/late 10th to 11th	Date on a single sherd
2044	11th	
2049	Mid 9th to late 10th	
2054	Mid/late 10th to 11th	
2056	Mid/late 10th to 11th	
2060	Mid 9th to late 10th	Date on a single sherd
2065	Early/mid 13th to 14th	Date on a single sherd
2076	Late 10th to 11th	
2078	Mid 9th to late 10th	
2081	12th	
2082	Late 10th to mid 11th	
2089	Late 10th to mid 11th	
2101	Mid 12th to mid 13th	
2114	Mid/late 10th to 11th	Date on a single sherd
2115	Mid/late 10th to 11th	Date on a single sherd
2126	Mid 9th to late 10th	
2127	Late 10th to mid 11th	
2128	Late 10th to mid 11th	
2136	Early/mid 13th to 14th+	Includes medieval/post-medieval CBM
2155	Late 10th to mid 11th	
2156	Mid 10th to 11th	Date on a single sherd
2162	Early/mid 10th to mid 10th	
2166	11th	Date on a single sherd
2167	Late 10th to 11th	Date on a single sherd
2179	Mid/late 10th to 11th	Date on a single sherd
2182	Mid/late 10th to 11th	Date on a single sherd
2183	12th	Date on a single sherd
2190	Mid/late 10th to 11th	
2201	Late 9th to early/mid 10th	Date on a single vessel; X-join 2202 + 2206
2202	Late 9th to early/mid 10th	Date on a single vessel; X-join 2201 + 2206
2206	Late 9th to early/mid 10th	Date on a single vessel; X-join 2201 + 2202
2208	Mid 13th to 15th	
2210	Late 10th to mid 11th OR 14th to 18th	Includes medieval/post-medieval CBM. Also includes small piece of 20 <sup>th</sup> century glass – intrusive?
2213	Late 10th to 11th	
2234	15th to mid 16th	
2236	Early 16th to 18th	
2238	10th to 12th	Date on a single sherd
2240	14th to 18th	Date on CBM

Cxt	Date	Comment
2243	Mid 9th to late 10th	Date on a single sherd
2246	Mid/late 10th to 11th	
2247	Late 10th to 11th	
2248	11th to mid 12th	
2255	Mid 9th to late 10th	
2261	11th to 12th	
2273	Late 14th to 17th	
2277	15th to mid 16th	Date on a single sherd; includes medieval/post-medieval CBM
2278	16th to 19th (Probably 16th to 17th)	

#### ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	NoF	Number of Fragments
		NoS	Number of sherds
BS	Body sherd	NoV	Number of vessels
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	TR	Trench
CXT	Context	UHJ	Upper Handle Join
LHJ	Lower Handle Join	W (g)	Weight (grams)

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#### ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

##### Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
1003	GRE		?	1	1	4		BS		Flake	
1007	ST	B/C	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	1		BS		Glaze 5; fe concretion	
1076	SNLS		?	1	1	5		Base		Soot	
2006	LKT		?	1	1	8		BS	<1>	Soot	
2006	ST	B	?	1	1	1		BS		Glaze 1	
2006	ST	B	?	1	1	1		BS		Glaze 2	
2006	TB		Pancheon	6	1	606		Rim + BS +		Worn internally; folded rim	



Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
2006	TB	GRE	Bowl	1	1	68		base			
2006	TB		bowl	1	1	72		Base		Worn basal angle;	
2006	TB	GRE	Jug/ jar	1	1	29		BS		Ridged shoulder;	
2006	TOY		Jug/ jar	1	1	15		BS		abraded/spalled	
2006	TOY	+ ca	Jug/ jar	1	1	20		Base		?ID	
2006	TOY		Jar	1	1	71		BS		Internal soot; internal	
2006	TOY		Jug/ jar	1	1	27		BS		deposit	
2006	TOY		Jug	1	1	67	Applied complex strip	Neck		Internal soot	
2006	TOY		?	1	1	1		BS		Spalled; ?ID or TB	
2006	TOY		Bowl	1	1	128		Base		?ID or TB; trimmed basal angle;	
2006	TOY		Jug	1	1	87		Base		matting/organic impressions on base; very abraded	
2008	SLSNT		Jar	3	1	2		BS		internally/ white internal deposit	
2008	SLSNT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	2		BS		Internal soot	
2008	SLSNT		?	1	1	1		BS	2	Soot	
2008	ST	B	Jar	1	1	7		BS		Soot; abraded	
2008	ST	B	Small jar/ pitcher	1	1	6		Base		No glaze	
2008	WEMS		Jar?	1	1	3		BS	Removed to RKTS	Glaze 1	
2016	ST	B/C	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	1		BS		Glaze 6; concretion; late	
2016	ST	C	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	9		BS		Glaze 1; abraded; late	
2018	DUTRT		?	1	1	1		BS		?ID coarse for DUTR	
2020	SNLS	Coarse	Bowl	1	1	7		BS		Internal and external soot	
2025	ST	C	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	5		BS		Glaze 1; abraded	
2028	DST	C	Jar	1	1	39		Base		Cu specks in glaze; soot starts 5mm above base; internal deposit	
2031	LKT		Jar	3	1	19		BS + base		Same vessel?; heat affected base; soot; ?ID	
2031	SLSNT		Jar	2	1	42		Rim + BS		EVERC; soot	
2031	WLSS		Jar	1	1	1		BS	<3>	SV as above	
2031	WLSS		Jar	2	1	6		BS	1 removed to RKTS	SV as below	
2031	WLSSQ		?	1	1	3		BS		Abraded	
2031	WLSSQ		?	1	1	2		BS	Removed to RKTS	Flake	
2033	WLSSQ		Jar?	1	1	2		BS		External soot	
2036	TOY		?	1	1	14		Base		External soot including over break; abraded	
2037	LSH		?	1	1	3		BS	<5>	Abraded	
2037	SLSNT		Jar	2	1	5		BS	<5>	?SV; soot	
2037	THETT	T	?	1	1	4		BS		Flake	12th
2039	WLSS		Jar	1	1	3		BS		Soot	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
2044	LFS		Bowl	1	1	61		BS		Knife trimmed	
2044	LFS		Bowl	1	1	16		Base		Soot starts 5mm up vessel wall; concretion; heat affected base	
2044	WLSS		Tiny jar	1	1	15		BS		Internal and external soot; very fine background quartz	
2054	SNLS		Jar	1	1	18		Base			
2054	SNLS		?	1	1	1		BS			
2054	THETT		Large vessel	1	1	5		BS			
2054	WLSSQ		Jar	1	1	3		BS		Soot/carbonised deposit	
2056	WLSSQ		Bowl	1	1	38		Base		Soot; worn; possibly coil built	
2060	LKT		?	1	1	1		BS		Flake; leached	
2065	GRIMT		Jug/ jar	1	1	43		BS		Burnt glaze; ?ID or BOSTTT	
2076	SNLS		Bowl	1	1	8		BS			
2076	THETT		Bowl?	1	1	7					
2078	LKT		Jar	1	1	9		Base		?ID; abraded	
2078	LSH	E	Jar	1	1	18		Base		Abraded; leached; external soot	
2078	TORKT		Jar	1	1	7		BS		Similar to new kiln material	
2081	SLSNT		Jar	1	1	1		BS		Internal and external soot	Late 10th to 11th?
2081	ST	B/C	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	5		BS		Glaze 1	12th
2081	THETT	T	Pitcher	1	1	24	Applied and pressed vertical strip	BS			
2082	LSH	E	Jar	1	1	4		BS		External soot/carbonised deposit	
2082	WLSS		Bowl	1	1	7		Base		Internal and external soot/carbonised deposit; ?ID	
2089	LSH	E	Jar	1	1	28	Diamond roller stamping on shoulder	Rim		EVERA1; concretions	
2089	SNLS		Bowl	1	1	78		Base		Soot; fe concretions; smoothed on underside	
2089	WLSS		Small jar	1	1	32		Rim		High kick shoulder; external soot and over inside of rim; ?ID as carb veg + very fine background quartz + very fine shell and larger frags + occasional fe	
2094	LSH	E	Jar	1	1	3		BS	<8>	Leached	
2094	LSH	E	Jar	1	1	11		Rim		EVERA3; internal soot; leached	
2101	SLST		Jar/ bowl	1	1	9		BS		External soot; leached internally	
2115	WLSS		Jar	1	1	12		BS		Internal and external soot patches; external grass	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
										wiping?; concretions	
2124	WLSS		Small jar	2	1	12		BS		Lid seated rim; soot	
2124	WLSS		Jar	3	1	15		BS	<7>	Soot	
2126	LKT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	22		Base			
2126	LKT		?	1	1	3		BS			
2127	LSH	E	Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		Base		Internal soot; leached; abraded	
2127	SNLS	Sessio ns House	Bowl	1	1	35		Rim		Inturned; external soot	
2128	LSH	E	?	1	1	3		BS		Concretion	
2128	SNLS	Sessio ns House	Bowl	1	1	17		BS		Soot	
2128	SNLS	Sessio ns House	?	1	1	7		Base		Soot; flake	
2136	BOSTTT		Small jug	1	1	9		BS			
2136	LSH	E	Small jar	1	1	15		Base		Spalled; soot	
2136	LSH	E	Jar/ bowl	1	1	1		BS		Worn	
2136	LSH	E	Jar/ bowl	1	1	13		Base		Worn	
2136	LSW2		Jug	1	1	3	Applied vertical strip and spot	BS			
2136	SNLS	Sessio ns House	Jar/ bowl	1	1	29		Base		Soot	
2136	TOY	+ ca	Jug	1	1	11	Possible pressing at HJ	BS with HJ			
2155	LKT		?	1	1	1		BS		Soot	
2155	SNLS		Jar	1	1	6		BS		External soot/carbonised deposit	
2156	SNLS	Sessio ns House	Jar/ bowl	1	1	2		Base		Internal and external soot	
2162	LKT		Jar	1	1	3		BS		External soot; flake	
2162	LSH	E	Bowl	1	1	24	Rectangular roller stamping on rim	Rim		Inturned	Early/ mid 10th to mid 10th
2166	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	2	1	20		Base + BS		Glaze 1	11th
2167	SNLS		Jar/ bowl	1	1	46		Base		Patchy soot; concretion	
2179	WLSS		Jar	2	1	6		Base		Soot/carbonised deposit	
2182	SLSNT		Jar	1	1	5		Neck		Abraded	
2183	THETT	T	Large jar/ pitcher	1	1	33	Applied vertical pressed strip	BS		Spalled internally; waterlogged	12th
2190	THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	11		Base			
2190	WLSSQ		Small jar	1	1	12		Rim	DR02	Fe concretion; soot pattern	
2201	LSH	E	Jar	2	1	2		BS	<18>; V01; DR01	Soot	
2201	LSH	E	Jar	14	1	157	Diamond roller stamping	Rim + BS	V01; DR01	EVERA1; soot	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
							on shoulder				
2202	LSH	E	Jar	2	1	6		BS	V01; DR01	Flakes	
2206	LKT		Small jar	1	1	34		Rim		EVERA1; water lain; heavy soot; leached internally	
2206	LSH	E	Jar	4	1	60	Diamond roller stamping on shoulder	Rim + BS	V01; DR01	EVERA1 with slight overhang; patchy soot on rim; heavy carbonised deposit on BS	Late 9th to early/m id 10th
2208	POTT		Bowl	2	1	10		Rim		?ID as large amount of quartz in fabric	
2208	SNLS		Jar	1	1	6		BS			
2210	LSH	E	Jar	1	1	2		BS		External soot	
2210	SNLS	Oxidised	Jar	1	1	1		BS			
2213	LFS		Small bowl	1	1	6		Rim		Abraded; patchy soot; rolled rim	
2213	SNLS		Bowl?	1	1	14		BS			
2213	SNX	Reduced; fine to medium sandy + SST	?	1	1	6		Base		Common to abundant, fine to moderate sub round to round quartz + moderate fe + sparse to moderate fine ca + occasional larger lumps lmst + occasional larger lumps fe	
2213	ST	A	Pitcher?	1	1	20		BS		Glaze 1; patchy soot	11th
2213	THETT		?	1	1	1		Base		Residue?	
2213	WLSS		Jar	1	1	6		Rim		Abraded; some patches of fe	
2213	WLSSF E		?	5	1	14		BS		Flakes; ?SV	
2234	LSH	E	?	1	1	1		BS		Flake	
2234	TOY		Jug/ jar	1	1	3		BS			
2234	TOY		Jug/ jar	1	1	3		BS			
2234	TOYII		Jug/ jar	2	1	21		BS		Blown fabric	
2236	LSH	E	Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		Base		External soot; abraded	
2236	PMLOC		Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		Rim		?ID or early GRE	Early 16th to 18th
2236	TB		Bowl	1	1	31		BS		Abraded	16th?
2238	ANDE		Pitcher	1	1	1		BS		?ID	10th to 12th
2243	LKT		Jar	1	1	3		BS		Very abraded; burnt	
2246	SNLS		Jar	1	1	6		BS		External soot	
2246	SNLS	Sessions House	Bowl	1	1	10		Base		Internal and external patchy soot	
2246	THETT		Jar/ bowl	1	1	9		BS		Fabric includes flint and calc	
2246	WEMS		Jar	3	1	8		BS		External soot	
2247	LFS	Quartz	?	1	1	3		BS		Abraded; fe concretion	
2247	SNLS	Sessions House	Bowl	1	1	16		Rim		Upright rounded; soot	
2247	SNLS		?	1	1	1		BS			
2247	THETT		Jar?	1	1	4		BS		External soot; ?ID as contains shell,	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Ref.	Description	Date
										millstone grit and flint	
2247	THETT	Smooth	Jar	1	1	14		Rim		Soot	
2247	THETT		Jar?	1	1	3		BS		Soot	
2247	WLSSQ		Bowl	1	1	27		BS		External soot; fe concretion	
2248	LFS		Jar/ bowl	2	1	7		BS		Abraded	
2248	LSH	A	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	23		Rim		Fe slipped internally; external soot/carbonised deposit - clear internal demarcation line	
2248	LSH	E	Small jar	1	1	23		Rim		EVERA1; Heavy soot/carbonised deposit; concretions	
2248	SNLS		Jar	1	1	6		BS		External soot/ carbonised deposit	
2248	THETT	I/T	Large bowl	2	1	32		Rim + BS		Flat top rim; ?SV	
2248	THETT	T	Bowl?	1	1	25		BS		?ID; soot including over break; concretions	
2255	LSH	E	Bowl	1	1	9		Base		Soot; internal deposit	
2261	LFS		Bowl	1	1	9		Base		?ID	
2273	BOU	Smooth	Bowl	1	1	43		BS		?ID	
2273	GSS		Jar	2	1	3		BS			
2273	LSH	E	Bowl	1	1	5		BS		External soot	
2273	THETT	G	Jar/ bowl	1	1	1		BS		?ID	
2277	SNLS		Bowl	1	1	15		Rim		Inturned rim; abraded	
2277	TOYBT	Sandy	Jug/ jar	1	1	8		BS	Removed to RKTS	Salt surfacing; ?ID or Bourne	
2278	DST	B/C	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	3		BS		Cu specks in glaze	
2278	GRE		Jar?	1	1	1		BS			16th to 17th
2278	LERTH		?	1	1	5		BS			16th to 19th
2278	SLSNT		Tiny jar	1	1	3		Rim		Abraded; soot	
2278	TOY		Bowl	1	1	9		BS		Abraded	
2278	TOY	+ ca	Jug/ jar	1	1	31		Base		External soot; abraded	
2278	TOY	+ ca	Jar/ bowl	1	1	33		BS		Abraded; leached	
2278	TOY	+ ca	Jug/ jar	1	1	10		BS		Abraded; leached	
2278	TOY		Jar	1	1	1		Base		External soot	
2278	TOY		Jar	1	1	16		Base		Abraded; misfired internal glaze	
2278	TOY		?	1	1	3		BS		Misfired glaze; ?ID; abraded	
2278	WLSS		Jar	5	1	67		BS + base		Soot/carbonised deposit including over break; concretions; trimmed basal angle; fabric includes echinoid spines	
2278	WLSS		Small jar	1	1	4		Rim		Soot on rim edge	
2278	WLSSQ		Jar	1	1	4		Rim		Soot/carbonised deposit; coil built	
				211	161	3155					

## Archive catalogue 2, Fired Clay

Cxt	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Comment
1005	Oxidised; fine sandy	15	32	Abraded; some with flat surfaces
1072	Oxidised; fine sandy	1	13	Surface; fuel ash coating
2006	Oxidised; calcareous	1	1	<1>; abraded
2033	Oxidised; fine sandy	3	1	Abraded
2033	Reduced	1	2	Abraded
2033	Reduced, calcareous + organics	1	7	Abraded
2054	Various	4	25	Abraded; one patchy soot
2054	Oxidised; fine sandy	2	1	<6>; flakes
2081	Oxidised; calcareous + fe	1	4	Abraded
2124	Dull oxidised; fine sandy	2	26	Fabric/organic impressions and finger wiping?; odd thin flakes with finished surfaces
2125	Oxidised; calcareous + fe	1	10	Abraded
2127	Oxidised; calcareous + fe	1	1	Abraded
2133	Oxidised; calcareous	6	30	<17>; abraded
2162	Oxidised; calcareous + fe	1	1	Abraded
2193	Oxidised; fine sandy	2	1	<13>; flakes
2213	Oxidised; calcareous + fe	1	2	Abraded
2243	Reduced; calcareous	1	15	Flat surface; sooted/burnt; lath/organic impression
2245	Reduced; calcareous	1	18	Abraded; curved surface?
2246	Dull oxidised; calcareous	4	99	Abraded; some surfaces
2246	Oxidised; calcareous	2	39	Abraded; organic impressions
2246	Various	11	175	Abraded
2247	Dull oxidised; calcareous	7	24	Abraded
2247	Oxidised; calcareous	2	5	One with soot; abraded
2248	Oxidised; calcareous + fe	3	51	Abraded; flat surfaces
2248	Oxidised; calcareous + fe	1	66	Abraded; patchy soot; object?
2248	Oxidised; calcareous + fe	7	72	Abraded
2248	Oxidised; fine sandy	8	57	<16>; some soot; abraded
2255	Oxidised; calcareous + fe	8	78	Abraded
2275	Reduced; fine sandy	1	2	Abraded
		99	858	

## Appendix 4

### THE FAUNAL REMAINS

By Jennifer Wood

#### Introduction

A total of 453 (6909g) fragments of animal bone were recovered during excavations at School Lane, Old Leake, Lincolnshire. A single fragment of shell (4g) was also recovered by hand. A further 43 (25g) fragments of bone were recovered from the environmental samples.

#### Methodology

Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986). Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (s/g).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (\*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

#### Results

##### Condition

The overall condition of the bone was quite varied within the assemblage. As can be seen from Table 1 below, the assemblage contains material ranging from grade 0 to grade 4 of the Lyman (1996) criteria. The majority of the assemblage occurs within grades 2, which is generalised to a good overall condition. For the Saxo-Norman assemblage, the condition was of slightly poorer condition, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman Criteria.

The sieved assemblage displayed a slightly different pattern. The late Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval remains were of a slightly poorer condition averaging at grade 3, whereas the remains recovered from the Saxo-Norman phase were of a slightly better condition, averaging at grade 2. The differences in condition could be due to the small size of the remains, the majority of which would be easily disposed towards travelling and attrition after deposition.

Table 1, Hand collected bone condition, by phase

Condition	Phase							Total
	Late Saxon	Saxo-Norman	Saxo-Norman or later	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Undated	
0		<1%						<1%
1	20%	5%		19%		50%		4%
2	40%	31%	36%	48%	94%	50%	36%	62%
3	27%	62%	64%	29%	6%		64%	33%
4	13%	2%		3%				1%
N=	15	150	28	31	205	2	22	453

Table 2, Sieve- collected bone condition, by phase

Condition	Phase				Total
	Late Saxon	Saxo-Norman	Medieval	Post-medieval	
2	57%	17%	22%	57%	44%
3	43%	83%	78%	43%	56%
N=	7	6	9	21	43

#### Butchery

A total of 22 fragments of bone displayed evidence of butchery within the assemblage. The observed butchery marks were consistent with jointing of the carcass and meat removal.

#### Bone/ Horn working

A single cattle horncore recovered from Saxo-Norman or later pit [2270] displayed chop marks at the base of the horncore suggesting horn removal, probably for further working.

#### Burning

A total of 13 fragments of burnt bone were recovered from the hand collected assemblage. A further 10 fragments were recovered from the sieve collected assemblage. The burnt remains were mainly recovered from ditches and a single pit, resulting from cooking and hearth waste.

#### Gnawing

A total of 13 fragments of bone from the hand collected assemblage displayed evidence of gnawing. Where possible to establish, the gnawing was carnivore in origin, suggesting the remains were left open to scavengers as part of or during the disposal process.

#### Species Representation

Tables 3 and 4 below summarise the identified taxa for the hand and sieve collected assemblages by the phases of activity at School Lane, Old Leake.

Pig was the most abundant species identified within the assemblage, followed by a much smaller number of cattle, and sheep/goat. Small numbers of dog, domestic fowl, fish, equid, duck and goose were also identified. Common frog remains were also identified within the sieved assemblage.

The minimum numbers of individuals (MNI) were calculated for the assemblage to remove any bias caused by the presence of partial or complete skeletons within the assemblage.

Table 3, Hand-collected Bone Identified to Taxa, by Phase

Taxon	Phase							Total
	Late Saxon	Saxo-Norman	Saxo-Norman or later	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Undated	
Equid (Horse Family)		1					1	2
Cattle	2	26	5		6		6	45
Sheep/Goat		11	3	5	5	1	2	27
Pig	2	12	1	3	123*		1	142
Dog					2		4	6
Goose ( <i>Anser Sp.</i> )		1						1
Domestic Fowl ( <i>Gallus Sp.</i> )	1	3		1				5
Duck ( <i>Anas Sp.</i> )		2						2
Bird	1	4		1				6
Fish		4	1	1				6
Large Mammal	2	17	2	4	8		5	38
Medium Mammal	7	40	16	9	16	1		89
Unidentified		29		7	45		3	84
N=	15	150	28	32	205	2	22	454

\*Partial/complete articulated skeleton



Table 4, Sieve-collected Bone Identified to Taxa, by Phase

Taxon	Phase				Total
	Late Saxon	Saxo-Norman	Medieval	Post-medieval	
Cattle				1	1
Sheep/Goat		2		2	4
Pig				1	1
Fowl ( <i>Gallus Sp.</i> )			1		1
Bird			1		1
Fish	3			1	4
Frog ( <i>Rana Temporaria</i> )			2	5	7
Large Mammal		2	2	1	5
Medium Mammal	3			5	8
Unidentified	1	2	3	5	11
N=	7	6	9	21	43

Table 5, Minimum Number of Individuals

Taxon	Phase					
	Late Saxon	Saxo-Norman	Saxo-Norman or later	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern
Equid (Horse Family)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cattle	1	2	1	0	1	0
Sheep/Goat	0	2	1	1	1	1
Pig	1	2	1	1	1	0

Table 5 lists the MNI for the assemblage by phase. As can be seen, the number of individual taxa is relatively low for the four main domestic species; this will be due to the small size of the assemblage. In the two largest assemblages, Saxo-Norman and post-medieval, the three main domestic species are equally represented. Equid remains are sparsely represented, present only in the Saxo-Norman phase. The number of individual pigs represented within the assemblage is greatly reduced from what was observed in the frequency table (Table 3). This is due to the abundance of the identified remains being skewed by the presence of a partial/complete pig burial within the assemblage.

#### Equid

A total of two fragments of bone were identified as equid recovered from Saxo-Norman Pit [1011] and undated ditch [1041]. Equids (Horse/donkey) would have been present on site as working animals, used for traction and riding. Consumption of horse flesh was forbidden within the Christian church during this period (Grant 1988). However the processing of the animal for skins, hooves and meat for dogs was a much more common process continuing well into the post-medieval period (Wilson and Edwards 1993, Thomas and Locock 2000).

#### Cattle

Cattle are the most abundant of the main domestic species, once the bias of pig remains is removed. The number of remains represented within the assemblage provides limited information on the underlying husbandry and utilisation practices. Most of the skeletal elements represented, where possible to assess, were from skeletally mature individuals with only two bones recovered from the Saxo-Norman phase that were from animals aged below 3 years old. A further cattle mandible recovered from Saxo-Norman ditch [2258] had a tooth wear score age of 8-18 months, indicating younger animals were utilised, but possibly not as regularly as skeletally mature animals. The emphasis on more mature animals may suggest that in the underlying economy there was an emphasis on dairy production, breeding and traction, which would require cattle to be kept beyond the maximum meat weight age.

#### Sheep/Goat

Sheep/goat remains were consistently present within most of the phases of the assemblage. No evidence allowing discrimination between sheep and goat was noted within the assemblage.

Toothwear score evidence from the Saxo-Norman phase indicate two animals aged 10-20 months, one animal aged 3-5 years and an animal aged 5-8 years were present. No very young animals were identified. The ages

represented within the assemblage suggests a mixed economy, some animals being retained to an older age for breeding and wool production, with some animals, possibly stock excess, being slaughtered for meat.

#### *Pig*

Pig remains were, again, consistently present within the most phases of activity, only absent from the modern phase. Four mandibles from the assemblage produced toothwear scores, one undated, two from the Saxo-Norman and one from the post-medieval phase, all from sub-adults. Pigs provide little in the form of secondary products and therefore are raised solely for meat production. Pigs were often kept in small numbers; many households in both rural and urban contexts would have kept a pig. The animal breeds regularly and yield large litters providing a ready meat supply and would have been slaughtered young, keeping only one or two adults for breeding. As pigs would have consumed household waste and fattened on woodland and pasture foraging therefore would have been an efficient method of producing meat. However, the number of animals were probably kept low to minimise the competition for food with the more productive domestic species (Grant 1988).

#### *Post-Medieval Pig Burial [2276]*

A complete pig burial was recovered from the post-medieval phase of the assemblage. The remains represented a single female animal, approximately two years of age, a long snouted breed similar to the Tamworth breed. No evidence of pathology or butchery was noted on any of the remains.

#### *Dog*

Isolated fragments of dog remains were recovered from the post-medieval and undated assemblages. These remains may have originated from a burial and have been disturbed through later activity. Dogs were often present on site as working animals as well as scavengers and pets. Dogs would have been utilised for guarding, herding and hunting.

#### *Bird*

Domestic fowl, duck and goose were all identified within the assemblage, the majority dated from the Saxo-Norman phase of activity. Domesticated birds were maintained as an easy and cheap source of meat, eggs and feathers.

#### *Fish*

Six fragments of fish were recovered by hand and a further four fragments were recovered from the sieve collected assemblage. The remains were unidentifiable to species, mainly represented by ray and rib fragments. Four of the fragments from Saxo-Norman ditches [2217] and [2258] were notably large and were probably from a marine species. A single burnt vertebra recovered from the sieved collected assemblage from ditch [2129] was possibly from herring.

The number of fish remains recovered from the assemblage is relatively low. Due to the constraints of the Christian church, the consumption of fish increases dramatically within the medieval period, as fish did not count in the abstinence of eating meat. Although fish are present within the assemblage the numbers are too low to suggest large scale consumption. The dearth of fish bone may just be due to collection bias. As the remains are small and often only collected in environmental bulk samples the targeted sampling may have missed any larger fish bone assemblages that may have been present. Alternatively, the main bulk of fish may have been consumed and disposed of elsewhere.

A single fragment of mussel shell was recovered from the hand collected assemblage. Mussels and other marine mollusca are relatively common within medieval and post medieval assemblages, again like fish, marine molluscs did not count as meat on abstinence days. Shellfish were a cheap, plentiful food and transported packed in barrels much more easily than fish (Grant 1988). Old Leake is not located too far from the salt marsh fens and the coast, where mussels would be abundant.

#### *Frog*

A total of 7 fragments identified as common frog (*Rana Temporaria*) were recovered from the sieved assemblage from medieval pit [2055] and Post-medieval ditch [2007]. The presence of frogs on site would not have been unusual. As a species they seek cool damp places and therefore some would be subject to "pit-fall" fatalities within pits and ditches.

#### ***Skeletal Representation***

Most skeletal elements of the main domestic species were identified within the assemblage. A bias towards bones usually disposed of during the butchery process was noted. There was no variation within the pattern

noted throughout the phases of activity. The skeletal element representation suggests the entire animal carcass was originally present on site. The animal would have been butchered utilised and disposed of on site. The slight predominance of bones associated with butchery discard may suggest joints of meat were removed from site for consumption or trade elsewhere.

#### Discussion

The animal bone assemblage recovered from School Lane, Old Leake was relatively small in size and could therefore only suggest the underlying trends supplying the site's activities. The Saxo-Norman phase was the largest assemblage of faunal remains, and therefore most likely represents the main phase of activity. The main domestic species were all relatively equally represented within the assemblages. Limited aging data suggests that the site was probably subject to a mixed economy, with cattle utilised for dairy and sheep/goat for wool, with the excess stock being slaughtered for meat. Pigs have always been a meat animal, producing little in secondary products and are therefore slaughtered young when the maximum meat weight age had been achieved.

Equids and dogs would have been present in smaller numbers as working animals, the use of these animals for meat was a rare occurrence during this period. Additionally, the diet economy of the site would have been supplemented by domesticated birds and their eggs, fish and shellfish especially in times of abstinence.

The animal bone assemblage from the mainly contemporary site opposite The Old Vicarage, Church Road, Old Leake, suggested a cattle based economy with smaller numbers of sheep/goat and pigs supplying the remains of the dietary economy, with the number of pigs slightly raised (Kitch 2006). The assemblage from School Lane is too small to suggest if the pattern was continued. However, cattle were the most abundant species identified and pigs were fairly well represented within the assemblage, which may indicate a continuation of the same strategies undertaken at the Church Road site.

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## Appendix 5

### AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

By Val Fryer

#### Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Old Leake, to the northeast of Boston, were undertaken by Archaeological Project Services. The work revealed pits and ditches of Late Saxon (ninth century) to post medieval (eighteenth century) date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and twelve were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of rare specimens of mineral replaced seeds, all plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and fungal sclerotia were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

#### Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were present at a low to moderate density within all twelve assemblages. Preservation was generally good, although a proportion of the cereals and seeds was puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with oats and barley occurring most frequently within all but sample 9, which contained a high density of rye grains. Chaff was exceedingly scarce; barley and rye rachis nodes were noted within only five assemblages and three samples contained individual bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes. Rare cultivated and wild oat (*A. sativa* and *A. fatua* respectively) florets were also recorded. Large pulse (Fabaceae) seeds, most of which were fragmentary, occurred within all but four assemblages. Possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) and bean (*Vicia faba*) seeds were also recorded, although none retained intact hila and identification was made purely on size and shape.

Seeds of common segetal weeds occurred throughout, although rarely at a high density. Taxa noted included stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Grasses (Poaceae) and grassland herbs, including indeterminate brassicas (Brassicaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.), were predominant, particularly within the assemblages of twelfth to fifteenth century date. Wetland plant macrofossils occurred infrequently, but did include fruits of club-rush (*Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and rush (*Juncus* sp.).

Charcoal/charred wood fragments and pieces of charred root/stem were common or abundant throughout. Indeterminate culm nodes and inflorescence fragments were also recorded, particularly within the assemblage from ditch [2129] (sample 7).

The fragments of black porous and tarry material and the siliceous globules were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains and straw/grass) at very high temperatures. Other remains were scarce, but did include pieces of fish bone and marine mollusc shell and small concretions of burnt organic matter, possibly animal dung. A small number of burnt shells of grassland and marsh molluscs were noted within samples 15 (linear [2258], 7 and 9 (both ditch [2129])).

## Discussion

For the purposes of this discussion the samples are ordered by period. (See Table 1)

### **Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman features**

The five assemblages from features of ninth to twelfth century date contain a low to moderate density of possible cereal processing waste and domestic detritus. Much of this material was probably accidentally included within the feature fills, as there is no apparent evidence for primary deposition within any of the assemblages studied. Similar assemblages were noted from contemporary deposits at the Vicarage, Old Leake (Fryer 2007), where they were interpreted as hearth waste, containing both processing debris, which had been used as kindling/fuel, and cereals and pulses, which had been accidentally spilled during culinary preparation. Sample 15, from a fill within linear [2258], contains a high density of silica 'skeletons', predominantly of cereal awn. These almost certainly indicate that some of the material present was also burnt at a high temperature in a well-aerated bonfire.

### **Medieval features**

The composition of the six assemblages of twelfth to fifteenth century date is noticeably different to those from the earlier samples. Oats, barley and peas/beans are again present, but the weed assemblage is dominated by grass fruits and seeds of grassland herbs. The incidence of wetland plant macrofossils is increased, as are the number of culm fragments/nodes and inflorescence fragments. Siliceous globules, most of which are probable residues of the high temperature combustion of straw/grass, are also common or abundant within all but one of the samples studied. It would, therefore, appear most likely that at least three assemblages (samples 6 (pit [2055]), 7 and 9 (both from ditch [2129])) are partly or wholly derived from either burnt domestic flooring materials or burnt animal fodder/litter. Barley and bean straw were commonly used as animal bedding, and oats, pulses and hay would have been important components of fodder. However, all these materials could also occur within a domestic context, where foodstuffs had been spilled on a floor strewn with hay or straw. It would appear that some hay was probably being grown in areas of marginal damp grassland, and then imported to the site with an accompanying mollusc fauna. It is of note that all three assemblages also contain seeds of henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), a weed commonly found growing in base rich soils or in close proximity to manure heaps. High densities of henbane seeds were also noted within a number of the medieval deposits at The Vicarage, Old Leake (ibid.). Small clumps of a burnt organic concretion, possibly burnt dung, are also present within samples 7 and 9 from the current site. As the present samples were all taken from features in very close proximity to one another, it is unclear whether the assemblages represent individual small deposits of waste, or whether all may be derived from the scattered remains of one larger dump.

### **Post-medieval ditch [2237]**

Although the assemblage from sample 14 is very sparse, it is broadly similar in composition to the samples from the earlier Saxon and medieval deposits. However, it is considered most likely that this similarity is the result of the accidental inclusion of residual material, possibly when the ditch was dug, as it is situated in close proximity to a number of earlier features.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the majority of the assemblages studied appear to be derived from either small deposits or scatters of charred domestic and/or pastoral refuse. Similar assemblages have been noted at other contemporary sites within Old Leake itself and from the silt fens to the south and west of the town. The composition of the current assemblages suggests that grassland/meadow areas, some of which were wet, formed a major component of the local habitat, although some adjacent fields may have been cultivated. Cereals and pulses were certainly important to the inhabitants although, due to the comparatively low density of chaff and segetal weed seeds within the assemblages, it is unclear whether these were being grown and processed locally or imported from elsewhere. However, the predominance of barley, oats and rye, all of which are well suited to production on the locally poor soils, may indicate that any production was relatively local to the area.

Although small, the three assemblages from pit [2055] (sample 6) and ditch [2129] (samples 7 and 9) do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens). However, it is doubtful whether analysis of three assemblages in isolation would contribute any additional data to that already contained within this assessment.

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## Key to Table

x = 1 - 10 specimens    xx = 11 - 50 specimens    xxx = 51 - 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
cf = compare    m = mineral replaced    b = burnt    pmc = possible modern contaminant  
ss = sub-sample

Sample No.	18	2	3	15	16	4	5	6	7	9	19	14
Context No.	2201	2008	2031	2246	2248	2033	2037	2054	2124	2126	2121	2236
Feature No.	2203	2009	2032	2258	2260	2041	2041	2055	2129	2129	2123	2237
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Linear	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Date	9-10th	10-12th	10-12th	10-12th	10-12th	12-15th	12-15th	12-15th	12-15th	12-15th	12-15th	16-18th
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>												
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xx	xcf	xcf	xx	x	x	x	xcf	x	x		x
(awn frags.)		x							x			
(floret frags.)									x			
<i>A. fatua</i> L. (floret base)										x		
<i>A. sativa</i> L. (floret bases)	x								x			
Large Fabaceae indet.(cotyledon frags.)		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x	xx	x	x	xx	xx		xx	xx	x	x
(rachis nodes)			xcf				x	x	x	x		
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)									x	x		
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.									xcf	xcf		
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)							x		x	xxx		
(rachis nodes)							x			x		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x			x	xcf			x	x		
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)		x			x							x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	xx	x	xxx	x	x	x	xxx	xx	x	xx
(silica skeletons - awns)				xxx	x	x				xx		
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.		x			xcf				xcf			
<b>Herbs</b>												
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.					xcf							
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	xcf	
Apiaceae indet.					x							
Asteraceae indet.									x	x		
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x							x		x	x	
Brassicaceae indet.	x		x	x			x		xx	xxx		x
Caryophyllaceae indet.		x										
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.				x					x	xcf		
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x	x	x xm	x		x	xx	x xm		x		
Fabaceae indet.	x								x			
(pod frag.)										x		
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.									x			
<i>Galium</i> sp.									x			
<i>G. aparine</i> L.		x	x			x	x		xx	xxx		x
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.								x	x	x		
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.									x	x		
<i>Mentha</i> sp.				xcf								
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.			xcf						x			
<i>M. lupulina</i> L.									x			
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>				x			x		x			
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.								x	x			
Small Poaceae indet.			x		x	x	x	xx	xxx	x		x
Large Poaceae indet.	x					x		x	xx	x	x	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.							x		x	x		
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.							x					
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>								x	x	x		
<i>R. parviflorus</i> L.									x	x		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x			x	x		xx	x	x		x
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.								x				
<i>S. graminea</i> L.									x			
<i>S. media</i> (L.) Vill								x	x	x		
<i>Urtica</i> sp.										x		
<b>Wetland plant macrofossils</b>												
<i>Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus</i> sp.					x	x	x	x	x			
<i>Carex</i> sp.	x		x									
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.				x				xx xm		x		
<i>Juncus</i> sp.						x						
<i>Typha</i> sp.									xcf			
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>												
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xx	x	x	x		x	xx	xx	xx	x	x
Charred root/stem	xx	xx	x	xxx	x	x	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx		xx
Indet.culm nodes/frags.	x	x		xx	x		x	x	xx	x		
Indet.inflorescence frags.	xx			x					xxx	x		
Indet.seeds	x	x	x			x	x	x	xx	xx		x
<b>Molluscs</b>												
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>										x		
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.									xb			
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.				xb					xb			
<i>V. angustior</i>									xb			
<i>V. pygmaea</i>										xb		
<b>Other remains</b>												
Black porous 'cokey' material		xx	x	x	x	xx	x			x		x
Black tarry material				x	x							x
Burnt organic concretion				x					x	x		
Eggshell						x						
Fish bone		x								x		
Marine mollusc shell frags.			x			x	x	x		x	x	x
Siliceous globules	x			xxx	x	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx		x
Small coal frags.	x	x	x				x					x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		xpmc					x xb		xb		
Charred arthropods				x								
Mineral replaced arthropods			x				x		x			
Vitrified material			x								x	
Sample volume (litres)	10	15ss	15ss	15ss	15ss	15ss	15ss	10	15ss	15ss	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from School Lane, Old Leake



## Appendix 6

### GLOSSARY

<b>Alluvium</b>	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Dylings</b>	Medieval strips (selions) that are generally broader than ridge and furrow and separated by wide flat bottomed ditches, typical in areas prone to flooding where the upcast from the ditch raises the ground level of the ridge.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
<b>Saxo-Norman</b>	Pertaining to the period AD 950-1150.

## Appendix 7

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

17	Context registers
354	Context records
4	Photographic record sheets
3	Section record sheets
1	Sample register
19	Sample sheets
1	Plan record sheet
20	Daily record sheets
56	Sheets of scale drawings
2	Stratigraphic matrices
3	Boxes of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection  
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire  
Danes Terrace  
LN2 1LP

Accession Number:	2007.186
OASIS Record Number:	archaeo11-55522
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	OLSL 07

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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